

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 679.—VOL. XII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

THE EMPEROR'S PAMPHLET AND POLICY.

THE Emperor of the French has published a pamphlet and sent Prince Napoleon on a diplomatic voyage of discovery. The aim of the pamphlet is to pacify people at home, while the object of the journey is to wake them up abroad, and cause it to be generally understood that France wishes for a political alliance and is prepared to receive offers. This canvassing is going on in two directions, and it does not seem to us that the directions are at all parallel.

Everyone knows that Imperialism in France is of the people, popular. The Emperor is the chosen of we forget how many millions. The peasantry supported him at his election to the Imperial throne because the Government, following that of the Republic, had filled their troubled minds with a just conviction that their little plots of land would not be sacrificed to any of the communistic theories of 1848. The workmen voted for him on entirely different grounds, and, because, if they wanted work, Napoleon III. was just the man to find it for them. It was natural that the army should be in his favour; and in every class there were numbers of men who, opposed as they might be to despotic power in the abstract, were fascinated by the name of Napoleon, and by the idea of reviving what, in spite of the catastrophes which it entailed, was really the most glorious period of French history. Republicans and Constitutionalists had, in spite of themselves, helped to bring about the second advent of Napoleonism. Béranger, while attacking the Government of Louis Philippe from a Republican point of view, had never ceased to sing the praise of the first Napoleon, independently of all political considerations. Thiers, "doctrinaire" as he was—professing, that is to say, certain "doctrines" derived from the English Constitution—was also the historian of Napoleon as First Consul and of Napoleon as Emperor. Victor Hugo, Royalist in his youth, Republican in his old age, had celebrated the grandeur and

the misfortunes of the first Napoleon in magnificent odes. Everyone, in short, in France who possessed the faculty of literary expression had helped to magnify the conqueror of Austerlitz and the victim of St. Helena. They had, in the great majority of cases, reckoned without the nephew. They had said to themselves that the Napoleonic period—that dramatic, poetical, quasi-fabulous period—had passed away, never to return; and it does not seem to have struck them that they were themselves preparing the return, not, indeed, of the period, but of the dynasty which, in the eyes of the people, represented it. This the poets and historians of France did, no doubt, in spite of themselves. Great writers, like great orators, always represent, more or less nearly, the ideas of those whose sympathies they command; and a great French writer of the second half of the nineteenth century would not have been a great writer if he had been unable to touch the national heart on the subject of the first Napoleon.

If, then, Napoleon III., in his pamphlet just issued, wishes to prove that he is Emperor by the will of the people, he can have no trouble in establishing that fact. But the elections for the Chamber are about to take place; and what the Emperor desires to impress upon the minds of his subjects is, not only that they, by an overwhelming majority, raised him to his present position, but that since he has occupied that position he has satisfied all their aspirations, and will (in commercial language) "do his best to merit a continuance of past favours." If the people are really contented with their Emperor, then it follows that they ought to be satisfied with those in whom he puts his trust and to vote for those candidates who come before them as his nominees. The mere fact of the Emperor publishing a pamphlet in defence of his own government is a sort of concession to democratic feeling, and an admission of democratic rights. The only incompleteness in the matter arises from the fact that the Imperial pamphlet

might be replied to, and that no one will be allowed to answer it as it no doubt might be answered.

The one great question on which the Emperor ought at the present moment to have spoken out is that of armaments; and on this, as far as we can guess from the summary of the pamphlet transmitted by telegraph, he has been silent. That the policy of the Empire is peaceful, we have often been told. The emphatic declaration of the third Napoleon himself that the Empire is peace has often been repeated; and, although the French have taken part in the several wars since that celebrated declaration was made, it would be unfair not to admit that the reign of Napoleon III. has been eminently peaceful, and that it has been peace itself as compared with the reign of Napoleon I., whose policy, it was often said, would be strictly continued by his successor. But, peaceful though his reign may have been, it has been constantly disturbed by what may be called military manifestations, which are to armed demonstrations what armed demonstrations are to actual war. The Emperor may say that the rumours of war by which Europe has so often been agitated during the last eight or nine years, and which have almost always been connected with some movement on the part of France, were not of his making, and that those who set them going should be held responsible for them. The armaments of France were the fire from which the smoke, in the shape of warlike rumours, arose; but up to the present time it would be difficult to show that these armaments have been so excessive as it has been the fashion to maintain. There was, at least, a strong probability of France being called upon to go to war with Russia, as the result of her intervention in 1863 in the affairs of Poland. Was it absolutely certain that she would not be drawn into war on behalf, or at least on account, of Denmark in 1864? When Prussia and Austria engaged in conflict in 1865, and France had war going on close to her frontiers—on one side



LORD CHANCELLOR CAIRNS.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.)



THE RIGHT HON. G. W. HUNT, M.P., CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATTEI AND CO.)

in Germany, on another in Italy—the chances were that she would be absolutely compelled to draw the sword. Then, only last year, there was that awkward Luxemburg question, which from one day to another seemed likely to bring about a war between France and Prussia. During all this time a member of the French Government—above all, the chief of that Government—might well argue that to have been able to keep from war was a triumph of peaceful policy; and the success of this policy he might, in a great degree, attribute to the very fact that the French armaments were sufficiently powerful to let her enemies and her doubtful friends understand that France had, at least, no particular reason to fear war.

Nevertheless, when all those plausible and perhaps thoroughly sound arguments have been exhausted, there will still remain an uneasy feeling in Europe, and in France itself, on the subject of the military preparations now actually going on in that country. The hostility to the new measure of recruitment, which has lately been manifested in a striking manner at Toulouse and at Nantes, can scarcely be allayed by the publication of a pamphlet on Imperial policy in general; nor are the diplomatic excursions of Prince Napoleon, and his endeavours to gain the goodwill of Prussia, in default of the Austrian alliance which was so much counted on a few months ago, at all calculated to reassure those who watch the policy of France from the outside.

NEW MINISTERS.

LORD CHANCELLOR CAIRNS.

HUGH McCALMONT CAIRNS, First Baron, lately Lord Justice of Appeal, and now Lord High Chancellor of England, is the second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, county of Down, Ireland. He was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high classical honours. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a first-rate practice. In 1852 he was elected in the Conservative interest M.P. for Belfast, which he continued to represent down to 1866. He was made a Q.C. and elected a Bencher of his inn in 1856; and on the accession of the Earl of Derby to power in 1858 Mr. Cairns was knighted and appointed Solicitor-General. On the return to power of the Conservatives, in 1866, Sir Hugh Cairns was appointed to the post of Attorney-General, which he exchanged the same year for that of Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, on which occasion he was made a Peer. He was elected Chancellor of Dublin University in 1867, and is a D.C.L. and LL.D. Lord Cairns married, in 1856, Mary Harriet, daughter of John McNeill, Esq.; and has issue four sons and one daughter. On the retirement of the Earl of Derby, and the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the Premiership, a few weeks ago, Lord Cairns was made Lord Chancellor, and in that capacity has already done his chief good service.

THE RIGHT HON. G.W. HUNT, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. George Ward Hunt, upon whom has lately fallen the mantle of Mr. Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the only surviving son of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berks, and Wadenhoe House, Notts, by Emma, daughter of the late Samuel Gardiner, Esq., of Coombe Lodge, Oxon. Mr. Hunt was born in 1825, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; he graduated B.A., second class in classics, in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. He married, in 1857, Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, by whom he has three sons and two daughters. Mr. Hunt was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and went the Oxford Circuit, but did not practise long. He unsuccessfully contested Northampton borough in 1852, and again in 1857. In December of the last-named year he was returned for North Northamptonshire, which he still represents. On the accession of the Derby Ministry in 1866 Mr. Hunt, who had previously distinguished himself in legislation on the subject of the cattle plague, was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury; from which post he was promoted to be Chancellor of the Exchequer when Mr. Disraeli became First Lord of the Treasury, on the retirement of the Earl of Derby. Of Mr. Hunt's past career as a politician and future prospects as a financier we have already had occasion to speak in these columns, and need not repeat the opinions then expressed.

THE NEW DOCKS AT MILLWALL.—The new docks at Millwall were formally opened last Saturday afternoon, and, although the weather was most unpropitious, a large number of shareholders in the company and gentlemen connected with the commercial and shipping interests were attracted together to witness the proceedings. The ceremony consisted in the admission of two vessels into the outer dock—one a large screw-steamer and the other a foreign sailing-vessel. There was also a luncheon provided in one of the large warehouses, at which Mr. Ayrton, M.P., presided, supported by Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Lee, M.P., Mr. L. O'Brien, M.P., and others. After the luncheon the company were conveyed round the docks in a small steamer.

METROPOLIS GAS BILL.—The bill brought into Parliament by Mr. Morrison, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Gorst, to amend the Metropolitan Gas Act of 1860, contains 100 clauses, of which the principal points are as follow:—The Metropolitan Board of Works or the Commissioners of Sewers may purchase from any company the undertaking of the company; this purchase may be compulsory within six months from the passing of the Act, and an arbitrator would be appointed by the Board of Trade in case of dispute as to terms. The transfer of such undertaking would be by deed. Agreement might be made that the whole or part of the purchase money should be commuted for an annual sum redeemable or irredeemable in perpetuity, or for a term of years, to be charged on and issuing out of the undertaking, and as when purchased, with or without security. The money to purchase may be raised by the Board of Works, or the Commissioners, on mortgage of the undertaking. At any time after the passing of the Act the board or the Commissioners may, on giving notice in writing to a company, demand a supply of gas in bulk in perpetuity, or for a term of years; and the board and the Commissioners would have all the like powers as the supplying company with respect to the providing, laying down, and executing of mains and service, &c. The income received by the Metropolitan Board of Works, or Commissioners of Sewers, under the Act, would be applied—1, in payment of the expenses of executing the Act; 2, in payment of the interest on money borrowed, &c., under the Act; and, 3, in aid of the rates levied by the Board of Commissioners. After the expiration of six months from the passing of the Act the companies would, as soon as may be, settle a scheme for the amalgamation of the companies, or some of them, and would submit the same to the Board of Trade, with a view to reducing the expenditure of the companies; several such schemes for the whole or parts of the metropolis might be submitted. If such schemes are submitted by the companies within twelve months, or if agreement has not been arrived at regarding them, the Board of Trade may appoint three competent and impartial Commissioners to frame and report on a scheme or schemes for the purpose and on the principle aforesaid. They would have to report within six months; and the scheme they agree upon and recommend, if confirmed by order of her Majesty in Council, would be as binding as if the same had been enacted by Parliament. The profits to be divided among the shareholders in any year shall not exceed £10 per centum per annum. The Board of Trade would appoint three competent and impartial persons as metropolitan gas referees, one at least of them having practical knowledge and experience in the manufacture and supply of gas. The referees would have power to examine the gasworks, and, from time to time, ascertain what degree of purity each company can reasonably be required to make and supply in their gas; this they would test and record. The testing-places and apparatus provided by the companies would be under the control and management of the Board of Works. Gas examiners for the several testing-places would also be appointed, who would test daily the illuminating power, which, up to Jan. 1, 1870, would be of not less than fourteen candles, and after that date of not less than sixteen candles. Until the date above named the price would be fixed generally at 4s. per 1000 ft., but for two districts at 3s. 4d., and after 1869 at 3s. 9d. per 1000 ft.; for Cannel gas, the price up to 1870 would be 5s. 6d., and afterwards 5s. 9d. per 1000 ft., of 16-candle power. A forfeiture is provided for defect of power, and all gas would be supplied at a prescribed pressure.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Prince Imperial completed his twelfth year on Monday, and the occasion was marked by an inspection of troops, promotions in the army and civil service, &c.; but an amnesty for the press and political offences, which it was hoped would have dignified the day, did not appear. It is said, however, that the press amnesty is only deferred till the new Press Bill has passed the Senate.

The pamphlet announced some days since upon the titles of the Napoleonic dynasty, and believed to owe its origin to a high source, commences as follows:—"We have conceived the idea of uniting in one single publication the various manifestations of the national will which have founded the Napoleonic dynasty under two republics and two empires. It has appeared to us that from this singular contribution to history a great political lesson might proceed." The pamphlet goes on to draw a parallel between Napoleon I. and his nephew, who, it says, have both drawn France from abysses, and have both been hailed three times as her saviours. Thirty millions of approving votes signed by the French people—those are the titles of the Napoleonic dynasty. The pamphlet then continues:—"At a time when that constitution which has been a fundamental pact between the people and the Emperor becomes the object of more or less overt attacks and the aim of all combined oppositions, it has seemed to us advisable to bring it again before the public eye and to recall the circumstances under which it arose." The writer affirms that, if the bases of the Constitution are fixed, and if they cannot be modified without a popular vote, the character of the Constitution in itself implies progressive amelioration, and is capable of improvement. This has been proved by the decree of Nov. 24, 1860, and by the Emperor's letter of Jan. 19, 1867. After enumerating the various great measures that have formed the halting-points of the Emperor's government upon the liberal path into which it has entered, the pamphlet says that, taken together, these measures are, so to speak, the flanks of the Constitution, which adapts itself to every movement of liberty, and which has proved in that respect a novelty as daring as it has been productive of happy results. The publication of the Constitution of 1852 and other documents concludes the pamphlet.

SPAIN.

All duties upon foreign corn and flour imported into the Peninsula and the Balearic Islands are abolished.

The Spanish Ministerial journals state that an arrangement has been come to between Spain and Peru.

ITALY.

The King has nominated fourteen new senators, including Signor Antonio Panizzi and the Marquis di Pepoli. Prince Amadeus has been created Vice-Admiral.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Monsignori Lucien Bonaparte, Gonella, Barili, Berardi, Moreno, Borromeo, and Capatti were created Cardinals in Secret Consistory on the 13th inst. The Pope pronounced a short allocution upon the occasion.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Delegation adopted, on Monday, the report of the Committee which declares that the expenditure for the Chancery of the Imperial Cabinet is not common to both portions of the empire, but must be voted separately by the Hungarian Diet. The report declares, moreover, that the payment of any of the above expenditure out of the Hungarian quota is incompatible with the dignity of the country and the respect due to the King. The labours of the delegations are now at an end, with the exception of the appointment of special delegates for arranging the points upon which the decisions of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations are at variance.

The Government is preparing and has nearly completed a new army bill, introducing a uniform system for both portions of the monarchy. The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers will shortly deliberate together upon introducing the bill in an identical form in the Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet.

BAVARIA.

Ludwig II. of Bavaria meditates abdication. His Majesty is ardently devoted to the fine arts, and too honourable to be indifferent to the possibility of the public business suffering from his musical predilections. It is thought he would have taken such a step before this had he not been deterred by the consideration that Bavaria, while his grandfather was alive, would then have had to maintain three Kings. If his intention is carried out, the throne will devolve on his brother Otto, a young man of twenty, who has hitherto paid no attention to politics.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of Finance has published the definitive accounts of the Budget of 1866. It results from his statement that 232,452 of the 600,000 Nicolai Railway bonds remain in the possession of the Government. On Jan. 1, 1868, the Treasury bonds in circulation were 23 million roubles, and at the same period the credit notes which had been issued in 1866 were reduced from 38 to 33 millions. At the beginning of the financial year of 1867 the public debt amounted to 104 million florins subscribed in Holland, £36,790,500 sterling subscribed in England, and 617 million roubles subscribed in Russia.

GREECE.

Advices received from Athens, dated the 12th inst., announce that a Russian corvette had landed there 500 refugees from Candia. The total number of refugees now exceeds 60,000. Many deaths have occurred among them, and sickness prevails to a great extent.

The coming elections promise to be attended by considerable political excitement.

TURKEY.

Certain Ministerial changes have recently taken place at Constantinople, and it is said there is reason to believe that these new arrangements are preliminary to the introduction of important reforms in the Turkish empire. The new Ministers are all adherents of the Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fuad Pacha, both of whom are known to be in favour of a more liberal régime. The appointment of Agathon Effendi, an Armenian, to the post of Minister of Public Works is a significant event in Turkish history, for it is the first example since the formation of the empire of a Christian being admitted to the Supreme Council of the Sultan. Agathon Effendi was formerly Director of the Post and Telegraph Departments, and has a great reputation for technical knowledge and integrity of character. Savfet Pacha, the new Minister of Education, was for some time Ambassador in Paris, where his diplomatic ability and liberal opinions made him very popular. The new President of the Council of State, Midhat Pacha, has been lately occupied in the organisation of the administrative district on the Danube, and has exhibited great energy in overcoming the prejudices of the officials against the admission of the communal authorities to a share in the local government of the district.

LADY TIEBORNE.—Lady Henrietta Tieborne died very suddenly on Thursday week, and last Saturday an inquest was held on her body. The gentleman who, by virtue of her acknowledgement of him as her son, is generally known as Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tieborne, although his claim to the Baronetcy is yet in dispute, was examined at the inquest, and pretty plainly intimated that he thought the death of Lady Henrietta had been caused by unfair means. It appears that, on Thursday morning week, her Ladyship, who was staying at Howlett's Hotel, woke in apparently her usual good health. She breakfasted, and at a quarter past eleven set down to read the newspaper. At half-past eleven she was found dead in her room. At the post-mortem examination it was found that her heart was in a diseased state. There were no indications of poison. The surgeon said her death might have been accelerated by abstinence from food; she was a strict Catholic, and might have been fasting. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused by atrophy and fatty degeneration of the heart. Sir Roger declared that he had wished the post-mortem to be made, because he was fully aware that one of his servants had been offered £1000 to put him out of the way.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE preliminaries of the great impeachment trial are being rapidly arranged, and the Republicans are bent on pressing it to a speedy conclusion. Seven members of the House have been selected as managers of the impeachment—Thaddeus Stevens, General Butler, John A. Bingham; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania; and General Logan. Of these, Stevens, Butler, and Logan are well known. Boutwell has been an ardent impeacher for months past; while Bingham and Wilson, until Stanton's removal was attempted, were as earnestly opposed to it. Williams is an extreme Radical, from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a leading lawyer of the House. On Feb. 29 the articles of impeachment were reported to the House by Mr. Boutwell, and a debate began which was continued until March 2, fifteen-minute speeches being allowed. The articles are nine in number, and charge the following offences against the President, only his acts in connection with the attempted removal of Stanton being embraced in the charges:—

"Art. 1. That the President, on Feb. 21, issued an order for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the War Office, in violation of the 'Tenure of Office Act' and the Constitution.

"Art. 2. That on the same day he appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, in violation of the same law.

"Art. 3. That he appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim* while the Senate was in Session and without its advice and consent, in violation of the Constitution, no vacancy having occurred in said office during the recess of the Senate, and there being no vacancy existing at that time.

"Art. 4. That the President conspired with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons unknown to the House, to hinder Edwin M. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War, in violation of the 'Conspiracy Act,' passed July 31, 1861.

"Art. 5. That the President conspired with one Lorenzo Thomas and others to hinder and prevent the execution of the 'Tenure of Office Act,' and in pursuance of this conspiracy attempted to prevent Edwin M. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War.

"Art. 6. That the President conspired with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize, take, and possess by force the property of the United States in the War Department, in violation of the 'Conspiracy Act' and the 'Tenure of Office Act.'

"Art. 7. This is the same as Article 6, but the phraseology is changed, and the offence is charged as a violation of the 'Tenure of Office Act' only.

"Art. 8. That the President, with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of money appropriated for the military service, and in violation of the 'Tenure of Office Act' and the Constitution, appointed Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*.

"Art. 9. That the President, on Feb. 22, in disregard of the Constitution and laws, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, instructed General Emory, in command of Washington, that the part of the law of March 2, 1867, which provides that 'all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army (Grant), and, in case of his inability, through the next in rank,' was unconstitutional, and not binding on Emory as an army officer, with intent to induce him to violate said law and obey such orders as the President might give, without issuing them through the General of the army."

These articles were adopted in the House on March 2 by a strictly party vote of 126 Republicans to 47 Opposition, the two "bolting" Republicans Cary and Stewart, who are opposed to the impeachment, being among the latter. As originally reported to the House, the articles were ten in number, but one of them was so nearly a repetition of the fifth article that it was struck out. Mr. Jancks, of Rhode Island (Republican), unsuccessfully attempted to procure the adoption of an additional article charging the President with an attempt to get control of the military authority of the Government in a mode not in accordance with the Constitution; and General Butler also unsuccessfully tried to secure an additional article with reference to Johnson's "swinging round the circle" tour in 1866, charging that at various times he did "make and declare with a loud voice certain intemperate, inflammatory, and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud threats and bitter menaces, as well against Congress as the laws of the United States duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers, and laughter of the multitudes then assembled in hearing." Both these proposed articles were defeated because it was feared that too much time would be occupied in proving them, and the Republicans are anxious to hurry the trial as much as possible. When the managers of the impeachment were elected the Democrats declined to vote, and they afterwards attempted to have a protest against the entire proceedings, signed by forty-five of their number, entered on the journal, but the Speaker declined to receive it, and in this he was supported by the majority. The Senate adopted the rules for the High Court of Impeachment, and the Clerk of the House carried the articles to the Senate and demanded that the President be summoned to answer. Chief Justice Chase, who is to preside at the trial, has also been notified.

Through the Atlantic cable we learn that the American Senate on Friday week sat as a court for the trial of the President, and ordered him to file an answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23rd inst.

NEW PEERS.—Lord Derby, previous to his retirement from the Premiership, recommended to her Majesty the following gentlemen for elevation to the Peerage:—Sir John Trollope, Sir J. Walsh, Sir Brook Bridges, and Sir Stirling Maxwell. All the new Peers have been long and favourably known to the House of Commons and the country, and we have not the slightest doubt that the noble Earl's selection is one which will recommend itself to the nation at large. Sir John Trollope has been in Parliament for twenty-seven years, having been first returned for South Lincolnshire in 1841. He is a staunch Conservative, and was President of the Poor-Law Board from March (when he was created a Privy Councillor) till December, 1862. He was born in the year 1800, and was educated at Eton. He married the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, of Normandy Park. Sir John is a Deputy Lieutenant of Lincolnshire. Sir John Benn Walsh was returned to Parliament for Sudbury in 1830, which place he represented four years at that time, and afterward sat for the same borough from March, 1838, till June, 1840, when he was first elected by his present constituency (Dorsetshire). Sir John Walsh was born in 1798, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1825 he married Lady Jane, youngest daughter of the first Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He is Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire and a Deputy Lieutenant of Berkshire. Sir Brook William Bridges, who has sat for East Kent since 1837, is the fifth Baronet. He was born in 1801, and was educated at Winchester College and at Oriel College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1822, and M.A. 1828. In 1841 he married Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis Cope, of Milgate. Sir Brook Bridges has fought several gallant contests against his present colleague in the representation of East Kent. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for Kent and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for East Kent. We may add that the Hon. Baronet is very highly esteemed by the inhabitants of the county. Sir William Stirling Maxwell is one of the most prominent Scotch members of the House of Commons, and his name is associated with many measures of public importance. He was born in 1818, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. in 1839 and M.A. 1843. In 1865 he married Lady Anna, second daughter of the eighth Earl of Leven and Melville. He is Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Lanark, and is also favourably known as an author, having written the following works:—"Annals of the Artists of Spain," "Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V.," "Velasquez," &c. The Hon. Baronet was Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1863, when he received the hon. degree of LL.D. On the death of his uncle, Sir John Maxwell, he succeeded to the estate of Pollok and to the Baronetcy, in the terms of the patent, by which it was re-granted to heirs general in 1767, and assumed in 1866 the additional name and arms of Maxwell. He has represented Perthshire continuously since July, 1852. The selection of Sir William Stirling Maxwell for baronial honours will, we doubt not, be hailed with feelings of satisfaction in Scotland. It will be perceived that all the new Peers are Baronets, and it is generally understood that several additions will shortly be made to the Baronetage. The name of the Rev. William Chichester O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, Antrim, has also been submitted for the approval of her Majesty by the Earl of Derby. The reverend gentleman, who has considerable influence, popularity, and wealth in Ireland, married Henrietta, daughter of the late Judge Torrens. His son, Mr. Edward O'Neill, is a member of the House of Commons, having been elected for Antrim in May, 1865.—*Globe*.

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION IN RAILWAY TRAINS.

COLONEL YOLLAND, R.E., states in a report to the Board of Trade in respect of experiments recently made on systems of electrical communication between passengers and the servants of railway companies in charge of trains that the London and North-Western Railway Company fitted up the express train that runs from London to Wolverhampton (125½ miles) and back during each week-day with Mr. Martin's electrical apparatus (which had previously been used on the Royal train). The experiments commenced on Jan. 8. The train generally consisted of about nine vehicles, including vans at each end, but independent of the engine and tender. On several occasions extra carriages were introduced into the train, not regularly fitted with the electrical communication, but provided for by spare couplings, usually carried in the guard's van, and conducting wire ropes, stretched along the carriages. These trains have been started by ringing the electric bell in the front van by the action of the guard in the rear van from ten stations in each journey, the guard in the front van giving the signal to the driver. Although this communication has been made use of about 500 times, it has only failed upon three occasions, in consequence of the conducting wire having been unnecessarily twisted and broken by porters in the act of taking off the electrical coupling wires. The experiments of this train furnish satisfactory results. The London and South-Western Railway Company commenced making similar experiments with their Exeter express train on Dec. 2 last, from London to Bideford (219½ miles), the electrical apparatus employed being invented by Mr. W. H. Preece, which had been in use since May, 1864. Out of 714 starting signals given on fifty-eight days by the rear guard, only seven have failed to be acknowledged; of these two were accounted for by the electric bell being placed on the tender instead of on the engine, and thus prevented from being heard by the engine blowing off steam; four failures occurred at Exeter station from the wire being disturbed. Various experiments were made from compartments in the different carriages of the trains, and Colonel Yolland states that these experiments must also be regarded as satisfactory. The Midland Company also fitted up an express train that runs from London to Leeds (201 miles) and back on Mr. Preece's system, and commenced running on Dec. 30. The engine was not fitted with an electric bell, but only an indicator signal on the engine, which the driver might or might not see, and which he very frequently did not see. The working had been severely tested on this line, and failure arose from weakness of the battery, from mechanical defects in the apparatus, and other preventable causes. There had been failures reported on eleven days out of thirty-four. The South-Eastern Railway Company have, since July, 1866, run the 7.25 a.m. down and the 3.45 p.m. up mail train between London and Dover (eighty-eight miles), and other trains from February, 1867, all fitted up with Mr. Walker's electrical system of communication between passengers, guards, and drivers. The 7.25 a.m. down mail starts from Charing-cross, calls at Cannon-street and attaches other vehicles, and drops some at Ashford without stopping the train between Cannon-street and Dover. The communication was reported as having been perfect for forty-five days, but imperfect on three days. The corresponding 3.45 p.m. up mail-train had only one failure, in which the communication with the engine only was imperfect, but perfect throughout the train during the forty-nine days. In one train three failures occurred during fifty-eight days, and in another one failure in fifty-seven days. In the tidal-train the apparatus acted well during fifty-six days. On a total of 327 trains running between Nov. 24 and Jan. 20 the electric apparatus appears not to have acted properly on eight different occasions, besides six others where the train was not fitted; while close upon 900 signals appear to have been given on the electric bell during the same period for the starting of trains, and on an average twelve signals were given by the guards on each journey, making up a total of 3750 signals. These trains are all broken up and remanufactured at the end of each journey. Colonel Yolland considers the working on the South-Eastern Railway to have been very successful; and understands that they propose to continue the same mode of working, adopting the electric signal for starting from stations on these particular trains. In conclusion, Colonel Yolland states:—

As regards the possibility of establishing and maintaining electric communication throughout the entire length of a railway train and from the compartments of the various carriages, I think it impossible, looking to what has been going on for a long time on the London and South-Western and South-Eastern Railways, to doubt that it can be done. It is also quite possible that some other mode may be feasible; but I am sure that the electric or any other system which may be adopted must be very carefully looked after and used at all times for the starting of the trains from the stations, and that it will not do to use it only occasionally and expect that it will be found efficient when an urgent emergency arises requiring the servants of the company to be informed that something is wrong in the train. The more simple the means of communication provided the better it will be. Visual signals outside each compartment of a carriage or on the engine are useless, and only serve to increase the cost of the apparatus. Electric bells to ring in the guards' vans and on the engine are all that can be necessary. With respect to the question of danger arising to the train from the signal being made direct to the driver, in the first instance, instead of only to a guard, I must observe that the working of traffic on any line of railway that will not admit of a train being stopped at a station, under the protection of the station signals, must be badly conducted if this cannot be done with perfect safety; and the instructions which have been issued by the railway companies who have made these experiments direct that it will be proper, when an electric signal is given, to stop the train at the next station, unless the servants of the company can see that something is wrong that requires the train to be stopped at once. No mode of communication will, in my opinion, be efficient which does not provide that a signal shall be given to the driver in the event of a train breaking into two or more parts, which frequently happens; and this can be effected with the electric apparatus; and the cord which is now used on some lines of railway, for some of the trains, does this when that cord is properly secured. The prominent question for decision at the present time appears to be, shall railway companies be compelled, by legislative enactment, to provide the means of communication between passengers and the servants of the companies in charge of trains on certain of those trains? And this decision should properly depend on the answers to the two following questions:—1. Is such communication necessary in order to provide for the public safety? 2. Is it practicable? As regards the necessity for such means of communication, I believe there are few who will now contend that it is not necessary for the very long journeys which are taken by express trains without stopping, and I have already expressed my opinion, founded on actual experience of what has been accomplished, that it is quite practicable. It should be first established for the trains running long distances without stopping, and a discretionary power be given to the Board of Trade to order its extension from time to time, or gradually, to trains running upwards of ten miles without stopping.

TEMPLE BAR.—The venerable old City barrier, built by Sir Christopher Wren, is said to be in an unsafe condition. Of the ten gates with which London was once furnished—viz., Newgate, Aldgate, Moorgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Bridgate, Whitehall-gate, Ludgate, and Aldersgate, Temple-bar is the sole survivor. The eight gates belonging to the City were demolished in 1760 and 1761, by order of the Corporation. One of the reasons assigned for their removal was curious enough. It was affirmed at the time that, in consequence of alterations in the art of war, the gates could afford no further security to the inhabitants. It was also stated that such heavy structures standing across the streets obstructed the free current of the air. The committee of the City gates, therefore, sold the materials to builders, under limitation of taking the gates down within a specified time. Before Temple Bar was erected the west end of Fleet street was separated from the Strand by posts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the City liberties terminated. These gave place to a house of timber, which was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway and an entrance through the south side of it; but six years after the Fire of London, in 1672, the present building, with its flattened elliptical arch and two towers, was completed. It is built of Portland stone, with rustic work below, and of the Corinthian order. On the east side are the well-known statues by John Bushnell of James I. and his Queen, often described as Queen Elizabeth. The King's arms are inscribed over the keystone. On the west side are the statues of Charles I. and Charles II. in Roman attire. Various are the scenes which the old gate has witnessed. At one time the heads of such as were executed for high treason were fixed on it; at another time it was hung with funeral decorations in honour of a illustrious dead, or made to take part in the pageantry of a civic procession. It has been decorated to welcome the nuptial processions of Royalty, and in its 166th year it was gaily adorned, possibly for the last time, in honour of the Belgian volunteers. It will be remembered that on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City in 1851 the ceremony of closing the gates until admission was formally demanded was dispensed with.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

AT the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works last week the following important report was brought up from the works and general purposes committee:—

Your committee have, in accordance with your resolution of the 6th inst., considered the award of Mr. Hawkshaw, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade on the question between this board and the Metropolitan District Railway Company in connection with the Thames Embankment (North). The award, after reciting the Thames Embankment Act, 1862, and the provisions of the Metropolitan District Railway Act, 1862, which arose between the engineer of the board and the railway company, and the appointment of the arbitrator by the Board of Trade, on the application of the board, directs that the portion of the Embankment which is the subject of the award—viz., the portion to be formed opposite to the City of London Gaslight and Coke Company's premises and Whitefriars Dock—shall be constructed in accordance with the plan annexed to the award. This plan your committee have ascertained from the engineer is, to all intents and purposes, a copy of the plan which was prepared by the board, and which accompanied the notice served upon Mr. Fowler on July 16 last, and which, it will be remembered, Mr. Fowler approved, but on conditions which the board were advised they could not properly accept. It should be mentioned that it is proposed by this plan to substitute brickwork for granite under the arches and at the back of the embankment, whereby a considerable saving in cost will be effected. It is scarcely necessary to remind your honourable board of the failure of the negotiations which were entered into with a view to the construction of a solid embankment instead of a viaduct, and the formation of a roadway of the width of 100 ft., instead of 70 ft., in front of the gasworks and dock. Your committee cannot but express their deep regret that circumstances have occurred to prevent the carrying out of the work in that solid form, by which means a uniform and continuous river wall would have been preserved; but they feel it utterly impossible, having regard to the condition of the board's funds and the large amount of compensations which such a course would involve, that the board could at the present moment entertain this question. It will be borne in mind that upwards of two years have been consumed in the communications which have taken place between the board and the railway and gas companies, and your committee are unanimous in expressing their strong opinion that no further delay ought to take place, and that the advantage which the execution of this work will confer upon the public should no longer be withheld. With this view they consider that the only course which the board can take is at once to carry out the works in accordance with the plan annexed to the award of the arbitrator. It may be stated that contract drawings and specifications have been prepared for the execution of the works of the Contract No. 3 (which includes the portion of the Embankment opposite to the gasworks and dock), upon which tenders have already been received; and as only very slight modifications will be necessary in order to adapt these contract drawings and specifications to the plan annexed to Mr. Hawkshaw's award, your committee have instructed the engineer to take that course, and also to report to the board on Friday next the saving of cost which will be effected by the substitution of brickwork for granite above referred to. Your committee venture to express a hope that the board will, by securing the services of an eminent contractor, in whom they can place confidence, provide for the execution of the work with the greatest possible rapidity. The recommendation which your committee have unanimously resolved to submit is as follows:—

"That the portion of the Thames Embankment and roadway to be formed opposite to the City of London Gaslight and Coke Company's premises and Whitefriars Dock be constructed in accordance with the plan annexed to the award of Mr. Hawkshaw, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade on the questions between the board and the Metropolitan District Railway Company, and that the work be carried out with all convenient dispatch."

Mr. Freeman moved the adoption of the report. After a short statement of the chairman with respect to an interview he had had with the Earl of Devon and Mr. Fowler, the engineer,

The question was put and unanimously carried, and it was further resolved that tenders for the work should be sent in by the 16th of April next.

THE FOREIGN CATTLE-MARKET BILL.

THERE are at present several papers which have been published by butchers' salesmen and foreign cattle jobbers, and sent to members of Parliament and others, professing to give unanswerable reasons against the proposed establishment of separate markets for foreign and home cattle; and as the reception of such a measure depends on the validity of such reasons it may be worth while to examine them. The opponents of separate markets are, it would appear, in favour of banishing all restriction on imported cattle save that of inspection, and in cases of suspicion twelve hours' quarantine, and they allege that anything more than this would be a return to protection. Now, it cannot be too generally made known that one of the most important and best ascertained facts which a sad experience has proved is that inspection as regards the pest is absolutely valueless. It is not until the fifth day after known contagion that an animal is ever so ill as to attract notice, and Continental authorities recommend from twenty-one to ten days' quarantine. It is, moreover, undeniable that, owing to the great extension of the railway system in Moravia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Eastern Europe, which is the home of the pest, cattle can be conveyed thence and set down in the heart of England within the time of the ordinary incubation of the disease. These countries are rarely free from the plague, and at this very time it is largely prevalent in Moravia and Silesia. Surely the inference is obvious. There is no way so easy and effectual to adopt in order to shelve any proposed improvement as to label it with the name of some principal or policy generally odious or exploded; but it would be as true and as just to term the working of the Contagious Disease Act in our garrison towns an infringement on the liberty of the subject as to say that the old policy of protection is to be revived by restricting or regulating the foreign trade in cattle possibly diseased, and which, at any rate, travels on the well-known high road of the plague. We have said that the circulars alluded to emanate from the salesmen, butchers, and foreign jobbers, and the arguments are based on the evidence taken before Mr. Milner Gibson's Committee of June, 1866. In weighing testimony it is not unreasonable to take into consideration the character and business interests of the witnesses. Our cattle import trade is to a great extent in the hands of Jews, whether German, Dutch, or English; and they, as well as the salesmen, are naturally opposed to any regulation which would be in the smallest degree inconvenient to them. Moreover, any amount of disease which they might introduce among our own herds, short of that which produces a panic, and consequent stoppage of their trade, is of course a definite gain to them. When the butchers oppose a measure because it would raise prices, and foreign dealers follow suit lest disease should be propagated in the English farmers' stock, it seems too good to be true, and one feels inclined to test the cause of such unusual disinterestedness. Argument runs thus:—If the separate markets were held at the same time, it would be impracticable for any one butcher to attend both markets; thus he would be restricted from the choice he at present has of purchasing either foreign or home cattle, as he may think best, which may be true, only it is proposed to hold the markets on different days. But (No. 2), if the same day is objectionable, different days would be altogether odious; for in such case "a butcher would have to attend two markets instead of one, and have more of his time occupied at market." Now, as the butchers already attend markets twice a week (the Islington and Metropolitan), this reasoning seems beside the mark. Further, it is in evidence that, though some butchers buy both kinds of cattle, they more commonly supply themselves either from one kind or the other exclusively; and many very large dealers never buy live cattle at all, but purchase from the dead-meat market. No. 3 asserts that holding one market for both tends to equalise prices, a short supply of one kind of cattle being often coincident with a full supply of another sort. But surely it is presumable that, assuming the two markets were on different days, in case of a short supply one day the telegraph wires would go to work either at home or abroad, and the next market, whichever it chanced to be, would reap the benefit. No. 4 asserts that the present regulations inflict no injury on the home cattle trade, which may be true; but, as they are about to expire, the question is not what they do, or do not do, but what we are to have instead of them. No. 5 is to the effect that the holding of one market for one sort of cattle earlier in the week, or earlier in the day, would give a most unfair advantage to the first market. And here we profess ourselves puzzled. The mar-

kets, is Tuesday or Thursday the first day and the best day? Again, several of the witnesses, including Dr. Letheby, allege that separate markets would decrease competition and raise prices; but the evidence of at least one large meat contractor, Mr. B. B. Baker, is quite the other way (p. 151, ans. 4347); and as this gentleman, in the very midst of the ravages of the pest, signed a petition in favour of the reopening of the traffic and transit of live cattle, he certainly cannot be regarded as an alarmist. The two last arguments, that compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle at the ports would prevent competition in the meat trade and raise prices, are disposed of by the fact that experience has proved the idea to be a mistaken one.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT" AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE new version of "Martin Chuzzlewit," lately produced at the Olympic Theatre, has already received notice from our Theatrical Lounger. It is only necessary, therefore, in connection with the accompanying Engraving of a scene from the play, to say that the adapter, Mr. Horace Wigan, follows the course of the story with commendable fidelity, bringing out with distinctness all its most salient incidents, and assigning to its characters their due importance and the precise positions to which they are respectively entitled. He has been by no means equally effective in his treatment of the dialogue, which he has failed to compress so as to admit of that swift and smoothness of progress on which the interest of a play, as distinguished from that of a novel, greatly depends. In the latter work, digressions skilfully managed, are not only pardonable but often constitute, as Sterne remarks, the chief charm of the story; whereas in a drama the action must be rapid and well defined, otherwise the audience will resent the delay or become sullenly indifferent to the issue of events which linger too long upon the stage.

The scene depicted in our Engraving is that which occurs at the steam-boat pier, London-bridge, when Jonas Chuzzlewit made his abortive effort to escape from the clutches of Mr. Montague Tigg, and where several characters in the story—including Mrs. Gamp, Tom Pinch and his sister, and Tigg's spy—had congregated in an apparently accidental manner.

THE GUARDS' INSTITUTE, PIMLICO.

THERE has lately been erected in Carlisle-place, near the Victoria railway station, Pimlico, a building which has received the name of the Guards' Institute, and which is dedicated to the use of persons connected with the Army. The edifice has been erected by subscriptions raised among the officers of the brigade of Guards and their friends, assisted by a grant of £3000 from the War Office. The institution has been established for the purpose of affording the conveniences and social recreations of a club to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army in general. It is partly supported by the small weekly subscriptions of the men. The building consists of a basement story, containing a kitchen, sculleries, stores, cellars, pantries, and washhouse, together with quarters for the superintendent, and for a few married and single men. In the adjacent yard are the bowling-alley, the latrines, the coal-cellars, wood-stores, and other requisite offices. On the ground floor is a large entrance-hall, with a handsome stone staircase leading to the first and second floors. The ground floor contains a sergeants' reading-room, sergeants' coffee-room, and privates' coffee-room. The two last communicate with a well-furnished bar, underneath the first flight of the staircase. Above the bar are the principal lavatories. On the first floor are the sergeants' reading-room, the privates' reading-room and billiard-room, and the library. Both this story and the story above are 13 ft. high. The second or attic floor is entirely occupied by one large room, nearly 100 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, which are the superficial dimensions of the entire building. The extreme height of this room is 24 ft., as it includes the whole of the roof-framing, which is so wrought and varnished as to be in a certain degree ornamental. It will be used for lectures and concerts, or as a work-room for those subscribers who follow a trade during their leisure hours. The reading-rooms and library are well supplied with books and newspapers. The billiard-rooms are furnished with billiard-tables and bagatelle-boards. The building is lighted throughout with gas. Malt liquors and provisions are provided at a moderate tariff. There are already upwards of 900 subscribers, and there is every prospect of the institution meeting with the success which it deserves. Externally, the building is ornamental and substantial looking. Its decoration is simple and effective, being chiefly executed in terracotta; and although the walls are built of common bricks, they are preserved from meanness by the introduction of beaded bricks at all their external angles; a simple and inexpensive ornament, which fully answers its purpose.

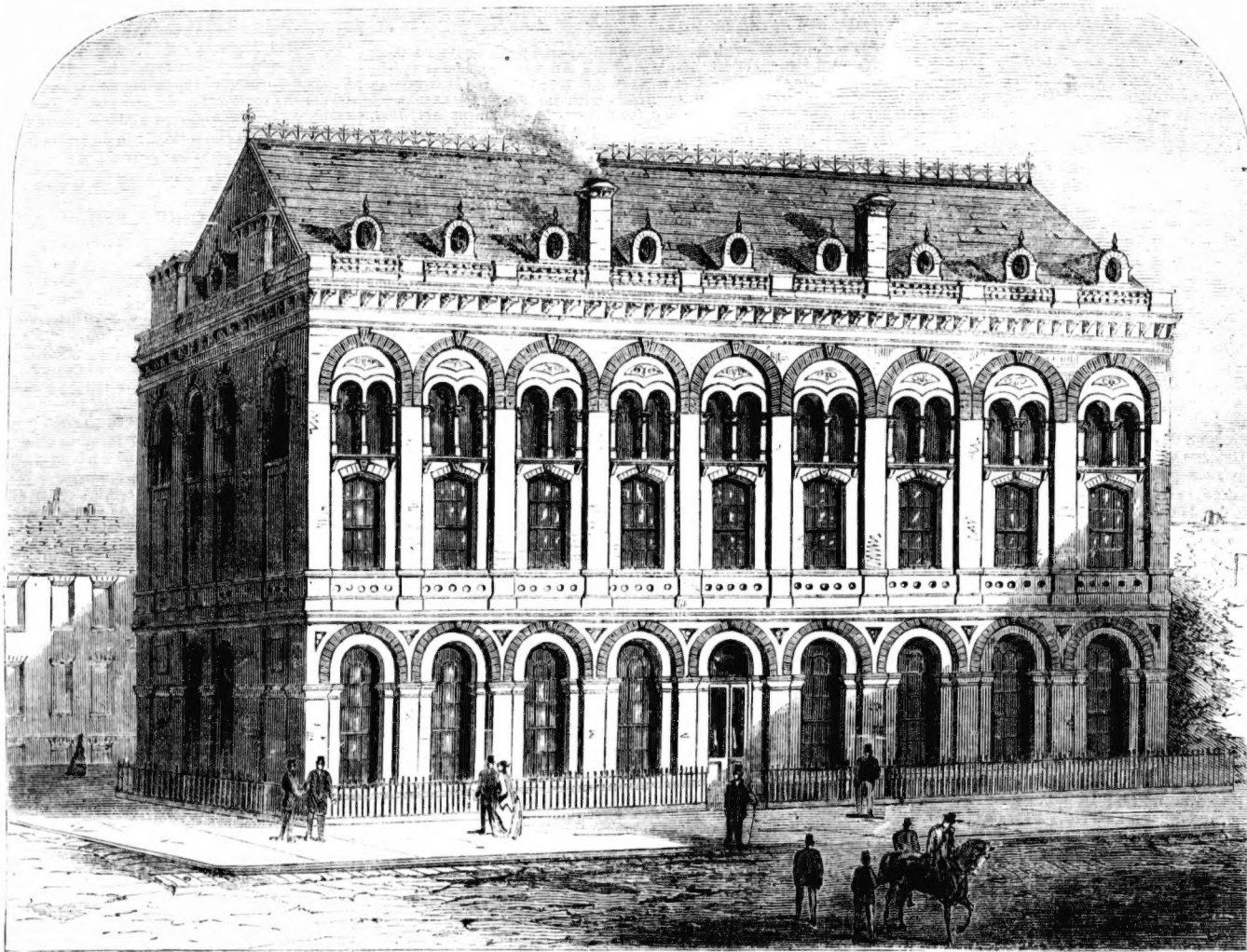
The building was designed and erected under the direction of Mr. Darbishire, who was the architect also of the adjoining Victoria Lodging-house and Guards' Industrial Home, two institutions established some years ago by members of the committee of the institute, and with the same object—namely, the improvement of the moral and social condition of the British soldier. The former secures comfortable quarters for married men who do not live in barracks; the latter provides a good practical education for soldiers' daughters, and enables them to become good and useful domestic servants.

THE KING OF HANOVER'S RECEPTION AT VIENNA.

A LETTER from Vienna gives some details of the famous entertainment of the ex-King of Hanover to such of his former subjects as came lately to see him in Austria on the occasion of celebrating his silver wedding, of which some notice has already appeared in our columns:—

"The great halls of Kur-Salon, an edifice belonging to the municipality of Vienna, had been prepared for this event. The nobility, middle classes, and rural population of Hanover had sent numerous representatives to Hietzing with the mission to express the lively sympathy of the former subjects of King George for the House of Guelph. Those delegates were bearers of numerous presents to the Royal family, consisting of vases of great value, silver statuettes, albums, caskets, embroidery, and other objects of art and industry of exquisite workmanship. From half-past seven in the evening the grand apartments were filled with about 1100 Hanoverians awaiting the King and Queen. All those persons had been received in the afternoon at Hietzing by his Majesty and Queen Mary. The levée had lasted five hours. During the morning the Emperor Francis Joseph went to present his congratulations to his Royal guests. In the evening, when King George entered the Kur-Salon, the band of the Austrian regiment of which his Majesty is the honorary commander played the Hanoverian National Hymn. The walls, hung with drapery, were covered with escutcheons bearing the Royal insignia, and on long tables were displayed the magnificent gold and silver plate of the Royal family, as well as the splendid presents successively presented to the King since his marriage, comprising, among other pieces, the three silver oaks, with their 92,000 leaves of the same metal, a present from the nobility of Ost Frise, about twenty-five years ago. In the central apartment was erected an immense buffet, attended by a whole army of servants in the Royal livery; and this long range, thronged by a motley crowd of workmen, general officers, farmers, chamberlains, dignitaries, and functionaries of the ancient Court of Hanover, presented a most curious spectacle. The King, who came from Hietzing, with all his family, walked through the groups, conversing freely with his guests, asking the names of his countrymen, inquiring into their actual situation, and having a gracious word for each of these men, happy to find them-elves in presence of their Sovereign; for to them King George has not ceased to be the legitimate Monarch. At ten o'clock there was a movement of curiosity, for the King, giving his arm to the Queen, approached the buffet, and, taking a gigantic tankard which the Chamberlain, Baron de Wedell,

had just filled with champagne, which was flowing in abundance (2400 bottles were consumed), drank a toast to his country. At this moment the band of the Austrian regiment struck up the English National Anthem, 'God Save the King.' The assembly, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, shouted, 'Long Live the King!' that is to say, in German, 'Es lebe der König!' or 'Hoch dem König!' Then his Majesty, after making a gesture indicating that he was going to speak, placed himself in the centre of the grand saloon, and pronounced, in a voice interrupted by emotion, a speech which doubtless you have heard of, and which was a sort of historical sketch of the former Sovereigns of Hanover. He referred to the exile of Henry the Lion, then the prescription of Ernest Augustus, both of whom returned to their States in consequence of political convulsions; and he concluded with this phrase, of which I give you, if not the text, at least the sense:—'The testimony of history authorises me to hope that I shall soon return to my faithful kingdom, and that I shall re-enter it as a free and independent Monarch.' The company, electrified by this declaration, was carried away by an enthusiasm which contrasted strangely with the tears shed at that moment by the King, the Queen, the Hereditary Prince, and the Princesses. After the speech the Royal family caused to be presented to them, without distinction of rank, the workmen, farmers, old soldiers, and a few tradesmen who had come from Vienna with their wives. Court etiquette was banished on the occasion."



THE GUARDS' INSTITUTE, CARLISLE-PLACE, FIMLICO.

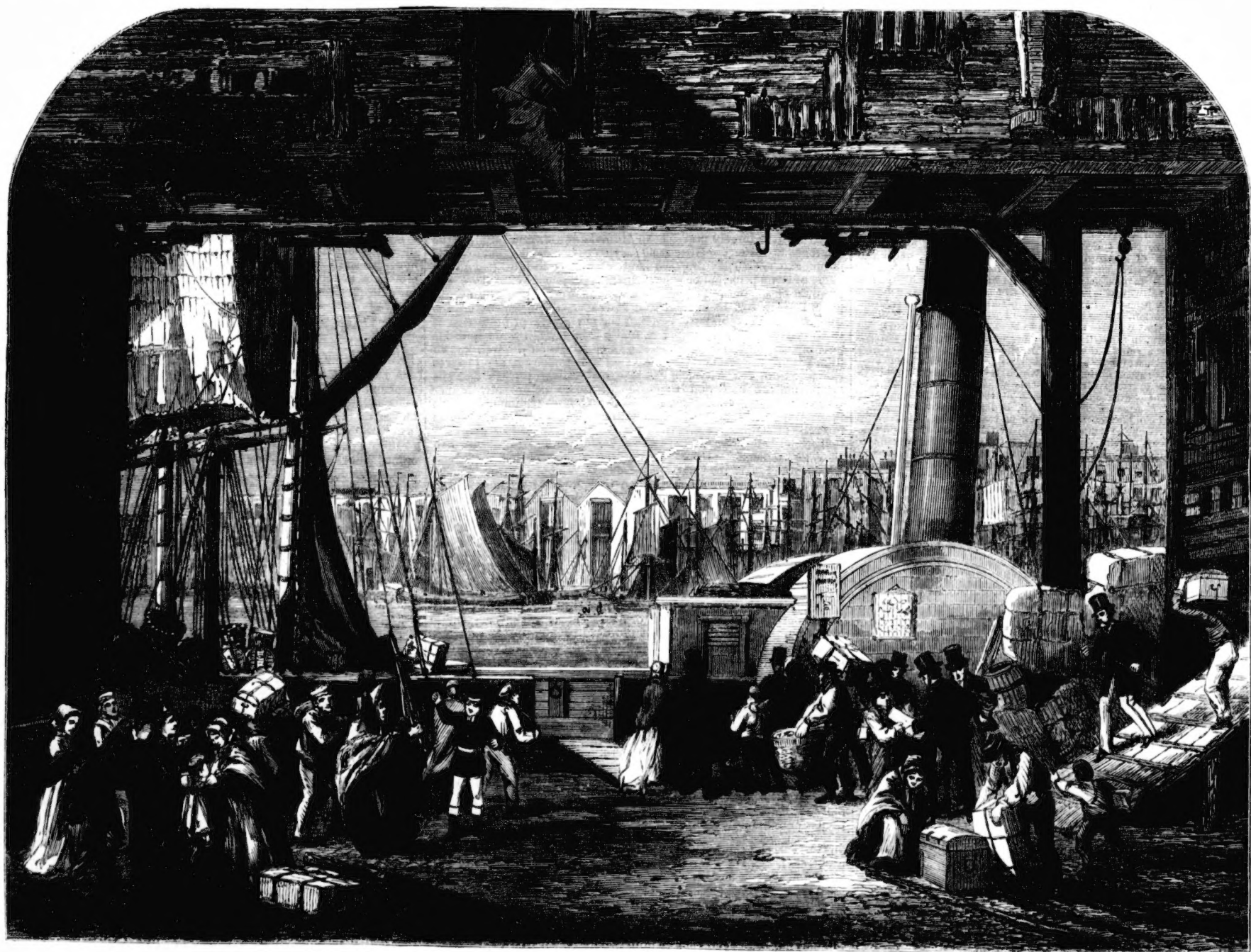
As our readers are already aware, the Prussian Government, in consequence of the sentiments expressed on the above occasion by King George, coupled with the formation of the Hanoverian Legion, and other circumstances, has decreed the sequestration of the property of the King till such time as he promises to be of good behaviour. The decree affects not only the 16,000,000 thalers accorded to his Majesty under the treaty with Prussia, but also his real estate, palaces, and property of all

interests of the King of Hanover, publishes a document evidently emanating from authentic Hanoverian quarters. This document attempts to show that Prussia fails to execute the engagements entered into by the treaty relative to the private fortune of King George, while the latter, in November last, completely fulfilled that article of the treaty stipulating that he should deliver up to Prussia the Hanoverian securities sent away to London in 1866.

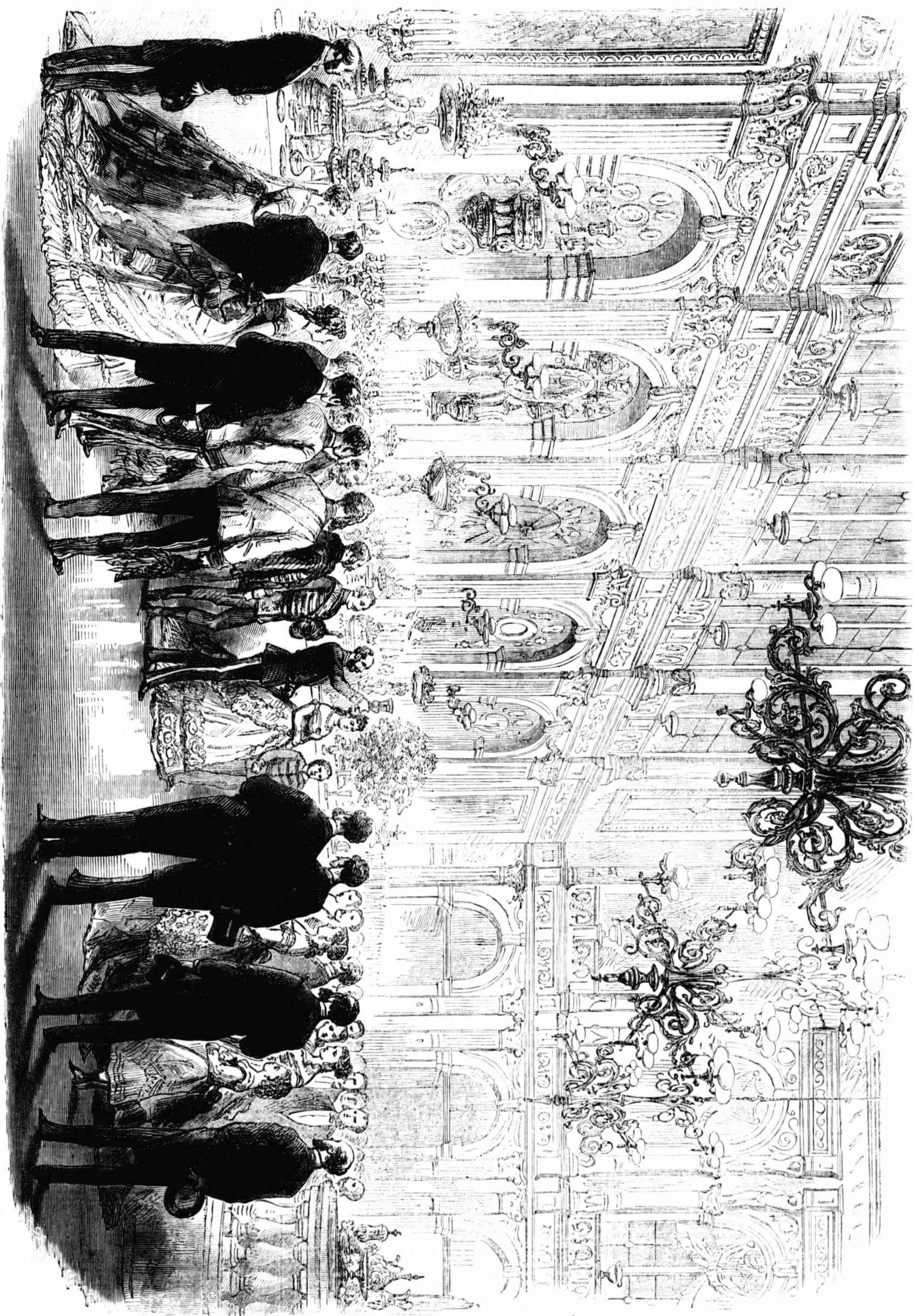
kinds remaining to him in Hanover. "The King," says a Berlin letter, "despite the decree, remains in affluent circumstances. Besides the 2,000,000 thalers of public money appropriated, he has 1,600,000 placed in the English Funds by his Royal father; and, if it be permitted to add to such a thing, plus worth 2,000,000 thalers, at the very lowest estimate. In addition to this, it is said, though not positively known, that he had a couple of millions ready money with him on leaving his capital." It is said that the Prussian Government requested England to use her good offices with King George of Hanover before proceeding to the sequestration of his property, but that England declined to do so.

King George has informed the Papal Government that he will, perhaps, make up his mind to spend some time at Rome. In consequence of this intimation Cardinal Antonelli is said to have inquired whether the Berlin Court would object to the Pope's hospitality being accorded to the King.

A weekly newspaper, edited by Herr Warrens, started some time ago in Vienna with the object of defending the



SCENE FROM "MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE: JONAS CHUZZLEWIT'S ABORTIVE EFFORT TO ESCAPE.



THE HANOVERIAN BANQUET AT HIEZING, VIENNA.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 324.

HOW IS IT DONE?

ONE wonders, whilst listening to Horsman's harangues, after what fashion he prepares them for the House. That they are diligently studied as to matter, there can be no doubt; nor can there be any, we think, that the sentences are all elaborately manufactured at home. There is an odour of the lamp about them—marks of the file. Such clever artistic word-joining never can be spontaneous. Every sentence has its foreseen climax; and almost every one of its climaxes has in its tail a sting. But does Mr. Horsman commit his speeches to writing, and then to memory? We fancy that this is so, for it is noticeable that at times there are something like "faults" in his speeches. The stately marching rhetoric breaks its step. He hesitates a little, and his language gets loose, as if he had dropped a stitch in his yarn and had to stop to pick it up. We imagine that he writes out his speeches and delivers them from memory. Nor should we be surprised to learn that his manner, his action, and even the inflection of his voice, are studied and rehearsed; for, whilst the manner, and action, and inflection are artistic, they are formal, and cold, and mechanical. There is no spontaneity in them. It always seems to us that they are made beforehand to fit the words, and not the natural spontaneous effort of the mind to give effect to the words. Indeed, Mr. Horsman is neither in manner nor manner an inspired orator. His speech upon the Irish question was just like all his speeches: studied, cold, and mercilessly severe. The greater part of it was directed against the proposed Roman Catholic University; but the right honourable gentleman's object seemed to be, not so much to prove the impolicy of the institution, as to torture and exasperate the Roman Catholics. Bright opposed the University; but how carefully, and we may say artfully, he conciliated the Roman Catholics whilst he decried this proposal! But Horsman, in language, and manner, and tone, was almost insulting, and seemed to revel in the anger and excitement which he produced. We have always supposed that Mr. Horsman still aspires to office; but, if so, this was a most imprudent speech. Certainly, after such a speech, he never can hope to be Secretary for Ireland. Perhaps, however, he does not want office, but chooses to be a political free lance—now piercing a Tory, anon spitting a Radical.

MR. LOWE.

Mr. Lowe followed Horsman. Usually, Mr. Lowe sits on the second seat from the floor below the gangway; but on this occasion he descended to the floor, and whilst speaking stood against the table, immediately opposite the First Lord of the Treasury. This place is usually occupied by those who have been in office, and expect to be in again. Mr. Lowe has been in office. Does he hope to be in again? Mr. Lowe is in some respects like Mr. Horsman; but he is a far abler man. He does not get his speeches by heart. He certainly does not study his manner and intonation, for he has none. But he, like Mr. Horsman, is utterly careless of his opponents' feelings. He seems, indeed, to delight in laying on the lash and seeing his opponent writhe under it. And it is no common cat that he uses; but rather like those cats with wire in them which were used in Jamaica to lacerate the backs of the negroes. In no speeches that we ever heard was there so much gall as there is in Mr. Lowe's. He does not hurl darts; he distils gall. To defeat an opponent in argument is no pleasure to him—unless he inflicts or exacerbates a wound. He reminds us of those torturers who flogged their victims and then rubbed red pepper in the wounds. He is, though, certainly very impartial. He is utterly regardless of party ties. He will serve with a man in a Ministry one day, and lash him to-morrow. Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, if they come across his path, will have to feel the sharpness of his tongue. On Thursday week the greater part of his speech was devoted to refuting Mr. Mill. Well, the hon. member for Westminster is fair game, and no man would desire less than he to be passed by. But Mr. Lowe was not content with refuting his arguments; he held him up to scorn, pierced him through and through with shafts of ridicule, and seemed to revel in delight as his old enemies, the Tories, egged him on with uproarious cheers. However much men may differ from Mr. Mill, he is generally held in great respect in the House; but Mr. Lowe has no organ of veneration. Before Mr. Mill had been in the House a week, Mr. Lowe sneered at him as a philosopher. All this is very pitiable. Two such able men, whose objects and aims are in the main the same, ought to be friends; and it is not Mr. Mill's fault that they are not. We fancy that Mr. Lowe can have but few friends in the House; for there is scarcely a man of eminence in it whose *amour-propre* Mr. Lowe has not wounded. Again we say, this is a pity; for we have few abler men in the House than Mr. Lowe: and, apart from Parliamentary Reform, which is now an accomplished fact and will cause divisions no more, he is a sincere and earnest Reformer and a thoroughly honest politician; and if Heaven would give him

Grace and will to prick this vicious quitch
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
there is no post of honour and power to serve his country to which he might not aspire.

NEW MEMBER.

A first speech is not a trustworthy criterion of a speaker's powers. We have known in our time speakers fail at first, and afterwards succeed. Disraeli's is notoriously a case in point. We have also heard members make very passable, or even successful, first speeches, who were never afterwards able to hold the attention of the House. Mr. Butler-Johnstone's first speech was generally applauded, but he has never risen to the level of that speech since. The general law here, though, is, as it is all through nature, a law of growth. If a man really has the gift of speaking, his first speech is reasonably good—rarely superexcellent; his second is better, and he goes on improving until he grows up to the highest point attainable by his powers. On Thursday week Mr. Jacob Bright made his maiden speech; and, if this law holds good in his case, the House will have got another considerable addition to its speaking power; for Mr. Jacob Bright's speech was really exceedingly good. It was well conceived, tersely expressed, and, barring a slight nervousness, which was natural enough and will wear off, quietly and effectively delivered. Mr. Jacob Bright is not much like his illustrious brother. He is taller, not so bulky; his face is not so broad, but higher; and he wears a beard and moustache, whilst his brother, as everybody knows, is closely shaven. He is, according to *Dod*, ten years younger than his brother.

A LAZID SPEAKER.

The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue opened the debate on Friday week, and made a long speech. The right hon. gentleman is entitled to speak on Irish matters. He is an Irishman, and was for a time Chief Secretary. His speech on this occasion was exceedingly good, full of excellent matter and quiet good sense; but it is pleasant to read Mr. Fortescue's speeches than to listen to them. Not that there is anything actually repulsive in his manner; nor does he, as some men do, fret us by hesitation and stumbling; but he is languid, we had almost said lazy. In short, has not a single attribute of an effective speaker. He has plenty to say, and language wherewith to clothe his ideas; but his monotony of tone and languor of manner make listening to him wearisome. It is better, therefore, as we have said, to read than to listen to Mr. Fortescue's speeches; and yet he is always listened to. On that night he spoke for an hour or more, and was listened to with sedate if not with earnest attention. You see, readers, the right hon. gentleman spoke with authority. He knows Ireland well; has been its Chief Secretary, and probably will be again. He is, moreover, an accomplished, reflective man, and has gained reputation as an efficient administrator.

A FIERY CELT.

What a fiery Celt is Lord Claud Hamilton! We once heard a Judge say to an exceedingly fat man who had for a long time, just in front of the bench, been puffing and wiping the perspiration from his broad red face, "Fat man! get out of the court; you make me hot to look at you." Lord Claud, when he speaks, always makes us hot. Surely there is not in all the world, not even in Ireland, another speaker so fiery and energetic as he. It signifies little what his subject is. He would as passionately dilate upon a road bill as he did upon the Irish question. A preacher who had been thrashing

his pulpit cushion for an hour said to some of his hearers in the vestry, "I am quite tired." Whereupon a lady, with grave simplicity, said, "If you are tired, what must we be?" And really, we know not whether it be more fatiguing to deliver or to listen to such speeches as Lord Claud's. We have often heard of orators electrifying their audiences. Lord Claud Hamilton always does this. Our readers may think, perhaps, that it is the subject matter of his speeches that moves us; but there is not much in that. How unequally Nature bestows her gifts! If now some of Lord Claud's superfluous steam could be transferred to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, how both would be improved! His Lordship would be calmer, and much more impressive; whilst Mr. Fortescue would deliver his really excellent speeches with infinitely more effect.

CELT NOT SO FIERY.

The O'Donoghue is, too, an Irishman—one of the old race—as his name imports; but you would never discover this from his outward appearance or from his speech. A stranger seeing him walk into the House would think that he is an English gentleman; nor have we ever been able to discover the least sign of the Irish accent in his speech. He was educated, we believe, in England; and that, no doubt, accounts for the fact that he speaks English without the slightest brogue. Neither does he speak with the volubility and fervour so characteristic of Irish oratory. He is eloquent, but not wordy. He is not deficient in fervour, but he knows how to restrain control, and regulate it. Of all the speeches delivered in this debate there were very few that would compare with that which The O'Donoghue delivered. But we need not praise his speaking, for more than once he has been complimented both by Gladstone and Bright; and to be praised by men who themselves deserve praise is a much higher honour than we can bestow. We are reminded that The O'Donoghue spoke before Lord Claud Hamilton; but, no matter, let the arrangement stand. After the noble Lord sat down, certain other lesser lights twinkled; but they attracted little attention, for it was known that Bright was going to speak, and it was expected that on such a subject we should have a glorious oration.

MR. BRIGHT.

Several members rose with Mr. Bright; but, of course, Mr. Speaker could see none but him. Sometimes, when a number of men rise at the same time—and we have seen twenty members on their legs at once during this debate—Mr. Speaker's call is disputed; and here let us say that it is not disorderly to dispute the Speaker's call, if it be done in an orderly manner. Members continuing to stand after Mr. Speaker has made his call is disorderly, although it is often done. The orderly way is this: If Mr. Speaker calls upon Mr. A, and there is evidently a general wish to hear Mr. B, someone should rise and move that Mr. B be heard. But this plan is rarely adopted, and for this reason: on the motion that B be heard, A, in possession, might speak, and could deliver the speech which he intended to deliver, and thus gain priority after all. This, however, by-the-way, nobody disputed the Speaker's call for Mr. Bright. All who had risen dropped down in a moment when they saw the great orator on his legs. Of course, the House was full. It had been known for an hour or more that Mr. Bright would rise about ten, and some time before that hour the members who had gone away to dine had returned. Mr. Newdegate spoke immediately before Bright. He was listened to with commendable patience, as in solemn and sonorous tone he denounced Popery as the cause of Fenianism and every other ill under the sun. Though patient under the infliction, the House was not quiet whilst Newdegate spoke; but when Bright rose a spell was at once thrown over the members. And now, what shall we say about that magnificent speech? The best thing to do is, we think, to say little or nothing. His beautiful perorative sentence was given with admirable effect. Mr. Bright is not a rapid speaker, and he rarely speaks at the highest pitch of his voice; but as he approached his peroration he slackened somewhat his speed, lowered his voice, as if to bring it more into harmony with the solemnity of the words. But, though he lowered his voice, such was the stillness—a stillness of the desert—and the rapt attention of the members, that every word fell upon the ear as distinctly as the tone of a bell in the silence of the night. The scene in the House, the awful silence, the rapt attention of the audience, the faces all turned towards the speaker, reminded us, when we afterwards reflected upon it, of old times long gone by—when Robert Hall, the greatest of modern preachers, used to draw the undergraduates, and even the dons, of Cambridge University to the little Baptist chapel, and so discourse to them about righteousness that, as one said, whether they were in the body or out of the body, for the time they could not tell. Many an orator have we heard who could carry away the members of the House in a whirl of enthusiasm; but there is only one man living who can impress them as they were impressed that night.

YOUNG MR. GLADSTONE.

In a very few years, unless the current should change—and there are no signs of change at present—all the speaking power will be on the Liberal side of the House. Every year Liberal speakers are coming to the front, whilst the Conservatives, for many years, have not gained a single recruit. Moreover, two of their best speakers—to wit, Lord Stanley and Lord Cranbourne—must inevitably, at no distant day, take their flight to the Upper House. But on the Liberal side the speakers are constantly increasing. We have already noticed the successful debut of Mr. Jacob Bright; we now have to chronicle the first appearance of another new speaker—to wit, Mr. William Henry Gladstone, son of Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, *clarum et venerabile nomen!* Mr. W. H. Gladstone came into Parliament, in 1865, as member for Chester. We have been long expecting that some night he would rise to speak, and on Monday night he suddenly did so. It was towards the close of the dinner-time when he got up, and of course he had not a large audience. Fit audience, though few, we may say; fit audience, because few, no doubt the new speaker thought. There is not much in young Mr. Gladstone that reminds us of his father; a shade of likeness now and then flits across the face; but in build, and manner, and walk he is all different. The father is quick, impetuous, restless; endowed, indeed, with such activity of mind and body, that the wonder is, and has often been expressed, that the body has not long since given way. The son seems to have no excess of this kind. He is somewhat tall, and good-looking; but he appears to be grave, staid, and by no means impulsive. A first speech, as we have said, ought not to be taken as a test of a man's powers, especially the first speech of a man of twenty-seven. But we may say thus much—Mr. Gladstone spoke with calmness, ease, and propriety. That he will be an orator is hardly likely; but, whilst we listened to him, we thought we discerned the elements of a very good and useful speaker.

And now we ought to say something of the late Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer's magnificent oration on Monday, and the Premier's elaborate and clever reply; but our space is filled. Well, no matter. These two athletes are to meet again soon on the same ground—meet in life-and-death grapple, as our readers will soon learn more definitely.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS SIMPLIFIED.—The following story is related by *Le Nord*, of Brussels:—"On Sunday, Feb. 23, the election of Bavarian Representatives to the Customs' Parliament was to be made. Upon that day the Curé of a parish near Ebernburg, after concluding his sermon, addressed the congregation in these terms: 'My Very Dear Brethren,—We have to-day to vote for what is called the German Customs' Parliament. Two candidates are before us—the banker of Munich, Albert Wild, and M. de Schlor, Minister of Commerce. Which shall we choose? Let us address ourselves to the Holy Spirit, and pray that He may touch our hearts and enlighten our understandings, so that in a matter so important for our country and our Church we may make a right selection. See I have here two cards, one bearing the name of Wild and the other that of Schlor. I will place them in my cap, and turning my head away will shake them together. And now to your knees, dear brethren, and pray with me.' An interval of silent prayer followed, after which the Curé, looking away, drew forth one of the cards from the cap. It bore the name of Wild. 'Ah, my brethren,' he exclaimed, 'this is the man who is recommended from Heaven, and you now know how you ought to vote.' The result was that the banker Wild was returned to the Customs' Parliament."

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was a lively debate on the subject of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Act and Mr. Disraeli's letter. The Duke of ARGYLL opened the debate by asking what the Government intended to do to ameliorate the hardships which the ratepaying clauses had produced. His Grace went on to speak of Mr. Disraeli's letter, and contended that it was a direct attempt to evade the real accusation made against the writer.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied, and told the Duke that for the rating he had given Mr. Disraeli he would have received a severe rating in return if Mr. Disraeli had had a seat in that House. He defended Mr. Disraeli, and then said the Government had acceded to Mr. Ayrton's Committee in order that an inquiry might take place into the whole subject of rating.

Earl RUSSELL told the Lord Chancellor that he had argued as he had been accustomed to argue as a Chancery barrister, and then went on to demolish Mr. Disraeli by a quotation from his own speech at Edinburgh. His Lordship denounced the political tergiversation of which the Premier had been guilty.

Lord MALMESBURY replied, and, after two or three other speeches, the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE resumed the adjourned debate on Ireland. Mr. Fortescue insisted that some remedy must be found for the evils in Ireland, and the Government had no such remedy to propose. The bill of which they spoke was insufficient; the proposal for a charter for the Roman Catholic University unnecessary; and as to the Church, they proposed nothing. It was impossible that this last and greatest scandal could be allowed to remain; and, if the Government would not take the matter in hand, the Liberal party must.

S. J. N. McKENNA followed, and played the part of apologist for the Government.

The O'DONOGHUE took a different tone. He showed that when it was complained that the land laws were not just, the Government met the complaint with the statement that the number of live stock in Ireland had increased. When complaint was made of the injustice of the Church Establishment the answer was, the consumption of whisky had increased. He contended that three things were proved—First, that general dissatisfaction existed in Ireland; secondly, that the Government knew this fact and all the attendant circumstances; and, thirdly, the inability of the Government to cope with the dissatisfaction, either by removing it altogether or mitigating it.

Lord C. HAMILTON followed with a speech, the staple of which was abuse of The O'Donoghue and Mr. Maguire.

Mr. H. A. HERBERT defended the landlords, and said he would vote for the abolition of the Irish Church.

Mr. NEWDEGATE declared that Roman Catholicism was the cause of Fenianism in Ireland, as it had been of the insurrection in Poland.

Mr. BRIGHT spoke at some length, and was followed by Sir S. Northcote; after which, on the motion of Mr. Monell, the debate was adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., he would introduce a bill on the subject of elementary education in England and Wales.

The Railways (Extension of Time) Bill was read the second time, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Orders in Council) Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The adjourned debate on this subject was resumed by Mr. Monell, who was followed by Mr. Butler-Johnstone, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Conolly, Mr. W. H. Gladstone (in a very effective maiden speech), Lord Castlereagh, and other hon. members.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who rose just before ten o'clock, and was loudly cheered by the Opposition, pointed out that, numerous as had been the blows hit in the Ministerial programme, their greatest error (if it was that they had failed to realise the grave fact that we had reached a crisis in the Irish question. Ireland had an account with this country which had endured for centuries; and, in the opinion of every enlightened nation in the world, much as we had done, we had not done enough to place ourselves in the right. The most recent proof of this failure of the Government to grasp the gravity of the occasion was Sir Stafford Northcote's speech, for the impartiality of the Executive Government, to which he trusted, was not sufficient to counterbalance the injurious effect of unjust laws. Time, his second palliative, had been tried some centuries; and of the third palliative—justice—he remarked that Sir Stafford's idea of it included the maintenance of the Irish Church. Admitting that Lord Mayo's account of the state of Ireland was, on the whole, accurate, he argued that the co-existence of material progress with widespread discontent was a proof that some unsatisfied necessity still existed, and in enforcing the gravity of the political crisis he pointed to the depletion of Ireland by emigration, the repeated suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the invasion of England by Fenianism. Mr. Gladstone next discussed at length the adequacy of the Government policy to the exigencies of the case under six heads—viz., Parliamentary Reform, the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, Railways, Education, Land, and the Church. The first three he dismissed very briefly, and on the question of University education he remarked that the Roman Catholics had a real grievance. He defended the action of Lord Russell's Government in 1860 on this subject; and, in discussing Lord Mayo's suggestion, he insisted, with much emphasis, that Parliament had never voluntarily undertaken the support of denominational Universities and schools; but, on the contrary, of late years it had been sedulously endeavouring to get rid of all votes of a purely denominational character. Mr. Disraeli must know as well as anyone that such a scheme as this could not be carried into effect; it was a mere idea, in fact, which in reality was dead before it had lived; and, in the absence of any information as to the views of the Roman Catholic Bishops, it might be described as another "leap in the dark." But it was impossible to give a final opinion on the University question until the view of Parliament on the Irish Church was ascertained, for if a sweeping policy were adopted it would be necessary to consider how far Trinity College could be made available. On the land question Mr. Gladstone asserted that the real grievance of the Irish people had been acknowledged by the Devon Commission, which had recommended a measure of compensation for improvements. A just land law he laid down to be one under which, in the absence of any contract between landlord and tenant, the improvements effected by the tenant should be his property, and he preferred to trust rather to the operation of such a security than to any measure for fixity of tenure. Commenting on Mr. Bright's plan, he pointed out some difficulties to it; he suggested that if the Government took possession of the Irish Church property, the experiment could be tried there. Passing to the Church question, Mr. Gladstone congratulated the House on the rapid advance of public opinion, as shown, perhaps, more forcibly in the defence of the Church than in the attack. After condemning strenuously Lord Mayo's hint at an increase in the *Regium Donum* and a subsidy to the Roman Catholics from the Consolidated Fund, and ridiculing the Government plea for delay, he announced, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, his opinion that the Church, as a State Church, must cease to exist. Religious equality must be established, difficult though the operation might be; but he decidedly condemned the principle of bringing up other denominations to the level of the Church by grants from the Consolidated Fund, and the plan for redistributing her revenues among the clergy of different denominations. Those plans had long passed the point of practical possibility. On the whole, he agreed very much with Mr. Bright's mode of effecting this great operation. He recommended Mr. Maguire to withdraw his motion, but he intimated that, unless Mr. Disraeli's speech differed altogether from the speeches of his colleagues, it would be the duty of the Opposition to ask a decided opinion from the House on this question; and it must not be a mere empty declaration, but it must be attended by some practical step which would show the Irish people that Parliament was now in earnest.

Mr. DISRAELI, who was loudly cheered, commenced by ironically bewailing the unhappy fate which made the commencement of his Ministerial career coincident with the imperative necessity of immediately settling an account seven centuries old. Examining the elements of the Irish crisis, as stated by Mr. Gladstone, he showed that all of them had existed while he was in office, and that no attempt had been made to deal with them. Commencing with the University project, he defended the Ministerial programme in detail. The object of the proposed charter was to extend to the Irish Roman Catholics the opportunity they had long desired of giving their children the benefits of a higher education under the influence of their own priesthood, and the sarcasm of Mr. Horsman that it was meant to conciliate Ultramontanum was absurd, as he showed by a recapitulation of the facts relating to the Queen's College, which Mr. Horsman, he said, had totally misrepresented. He vindicated next the land policy of the Government, premising that in this and all other points the Government had proposed, not that which was theoretically perfect, but which was practical and practicable. They had picked out all those points on which there was a general agreement that legislation was possible, while they had referred to a Commission those points only which were not ripe for decision, and he characterised the assertion that the object of the Commission was delay as "the lees and refuse of factious insinuation." Passing to the Church question, and admitting that the Irish Church was not in the position he should wish to see her, having in her communion the majority of the people, Mr. Disraeli discussed and defended the principle of ecclesiastical endowments. He denied that the spirit of the age was opposed to endowments, as had been laid down by Mr. Bright, who, with the aid of the philosophers, had apparently converted Mr. Gladstone to the same opinion. He warned the House that it was not the com-

paratively limited issue of the Irish Church, it was the principle of ecclesiastical endowments, an entire revolution in the national habit and character, which was at stake. Drawing from Ministerial benches loud and continuous cheering, he denied the moral competence of the House to decide that issue without an appeal to the country. It was a question which the country alone could decide. For thirty years the Liberal party had been in power, but what had they done to prepare the public mind for such a revolution? This Parliament, he held, ought not to decide it; it ought to be reserved for the new and enlarged constituencies. Being personally in favour of ecclesiastical endowments, he strongly objected to the destruction of the Irish Church. The violence and confiscation with which it must be accompanied would be a great detriment to Ireland, where there had already been violence and confiscation enough; but he reserved to himself the right of considering the labours of the Commission now sitting, and at the same time he expressed a decided opinion that the moment had arrived when there must be a considerable change in the condition of the unendowed clergy of Ireland which would elevate their influence. By this he did not mean what was vulgarly called "paying the priests," making them the stipendiaries of the State, of which he strongly disapproved. Referring to his oft-quoted speech of 1844, he maintained that, though expressed perhaps, with the headless rhetoric which appeared to be the appanage of all who sat below the gangway, the sentiment of it was right, and he concluded by avowing his belief that the Ministerial programme was the commencement of a new policy for Ireland.

The motion and amendment were withdrawn, and the debate came to a close.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17. HOUSE OF LORDS.

EARL STANHOPE gave notice that on the 20th inst. he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. In reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the noble Earl said that no time had been lost by the Irish Church Commission in prosecuting their inquiries, and that they had already collected a great deal of valuable information.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. PRIVATE BILLS.

There was a long discussion on proposals for amending the proceedings in reference to private bills. Eventually it was agreed that all opposed private bills should be referred to a committee consisting of four members of the House and one paid referee.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. H. BRUCE, in asking permission to bring in a bill to provide for elementary education in England and Wales, explained the points in respect of which the measure differed from the one which he proposed last year. The chief of these was that his previous scheme provided for permissive rating, and was intended to give to every local community the power of raising funds to provide sufficient education for its inhabitants. During the recess, however, he found that the feeling almost universally prevailed out of doors that a permissive bill would prove inefficient, for it would leave thousands and tens of thousands of children totally without education. To meet this difficulty the present bill, whilst containing all the main principles and provisions of the bill of 1867, also provided machinery for its compulsory enforcement, wherever educational destitution had, after formal inquiry, been proved to exist; but it would not give any power of interference with districts adequately supplied under the present voluntary system. First, it provided for the voluntary adoption of the Act by all municipal corporations and other local boards or bodies; secondly, for its adoption by all unions not included in such boroughs; thirdly, for its adoption by special districts formed under Order in Council; and, fourthly, for its adoption by the union of parishes and parts of parishes into districts. The school committee would, in municipal boroughs, consist of the members of the common council and some others added; and in other districts of persons chosen by the ratepayers and the owners and occupiers of land in the district of the annual value of £10. Another provision was that the managers of any school might apply to be received into a union, and if refused should have the right of appeal to the Committee of Privy Council. The conditions upon which schools would be admitted into union were that they should be open to Government inspection, and be conducted in accordance with the minutes of the Committee of Council for Education. The conscience clause would allow any parent to withdraw his child from learning any catechism or other formula, and from any religious instruction or observance to which he objected.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill was moved on the second reading by Mr. J. ABEL SMITH, who, repudiating an ascetic or exclusive spirit, desirous not to trench upon the too limited enjoyments of the working classes, and admitting that no man could be made moral by Act of Parliament, contended that, in the interests of the working classes themselves and by reason of humane considerations, it had become the urgent duty of the Legislature to remedy the evils which spring from the present state of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays. With this object the bill proposed, not the entire closing of public-houses on Sundays—of which many of the most enlightened and thinking portion of the working classes themselves were in favour—but to put an end to the consumption of liquors at licensed houses on the Sabbath Day, by providing that all public-houses in England and Wales should be shut up on Sundays, so far as drinking on the premises was concerned, but that they might be open for the sale of liquors over the counter during certain specified periods in the afternoon and evening of the day.

Mr. LOCKE moved as an amendment that the bill be read the second time that day six months; and, after a lengthened discussion, the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of LICHFIELD introduced a bill for the amendment of the law with respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, which was read the first time.

On the motion of Lord STRATHEDEN, a return was ordered of the number of special constables enrolled in the different parishes of the metropolis after the explosion in Clerkenwell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL—RATEPAYING CLAUSES.

Mr. JAMES WHITE moved that it is expedient that so much of the Reform Act of 1867 as makes occupiers liable for poor rates instead of owners in respect of premises to which the system of compounding had been applied, ought to be repealed; that the home of every occupier ought to be put on the rate-book, and that payment of rates by the owner, under the compounding system, ought to be deemed payment by the occupier, and entitle him to the franchise. The hon. member asserted that the Act, if carried out, would entail great hardship on a large number of the poorer classes in many boroughs. He drew the attention of the House to the statement made by the Premier in his speech at Edinburgh, that the compound householder was a being who wanted to vote without paying his rates, but that he was now extinct in England; and contended that the compound householder still existed. He proceeded to point out the inconvenience which would result if the Act were enforced, and which, he thought, would engender great discontent amongst the poorer classes.

Mr. C. FORSTER seconded the resolution. Mr. AYTON, while admitting the serious grievances which had existed amongst the poorer classes of householders, thought it would be premature to adopt a resolution of the kind proposed until the Select Committee appointed at his instance, and which had only met that day, to consider the course of proceeding they ought to adopt in carrying out their inquiries upon this subject, had made their report.

Mr. DIXON, the new member for Birmingham, supported the resolution, believing that the provisions of the Act in question had inflicted a great grievance upon the poorer classes of householders, and left them under the control of their landlords and the mercy of the overseers.

Mr. HENLEY was of opinion that the proposition of Mr. White would eventually either disfranchise the voter or place him in the power of the landlord. If any means of putting an end to the inconvenience complained of could be devised he would readily support it; but he could not support an isolated provision, which appeared to him (Mr. Henley) ineffectual for its professed purpose.

Lord HENLEY believed that the new system would be found to work better than the old one.

Mr. SANDFORD denied that the clause in question of the Act had been unanimously agreed to, and he believed that if a division had been taken on it it would have been rejected. In his opinion the House ought to pass an Act immediately to remedy the admitted grievances, for he objected to having the legislation of the House dependent upon the decision of a Committee.

In the course of some further discussion, Mr. G. HARDY had no doubt that the new system would create some inconvenience; but it was unreasonable to ask the House to revise by a resolution that which had been assented to by the House last Session merely because a little difficulty in some towns had presented itself. He would not discuss the question, but he trusted the House would not commit itself to a vague resolution before sufficient experience of the working of the Act had been gained.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought some proceeding must take place before the Session expired. The compounding system was full of objections, and Parliament must very soon take steps to remedy them and to restore the system of payment of rates through the landlord. The question was neither simple nor easy, and he did not think it would be wise of the House to come to a premature opinion on it. Having

appointed a Committee, he thought it would be the best course to wait until the Committee had completed their inquiries, and then to decide as to the best means of relieving the people from a great and oppressive grievance.

Mr. WHITE said he would withdraw his resolution.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

The Earl of MAYO rose to ask leave to introduce a reform bill to amend the representation of Ireland. The Government proposed to leave the county franchise in Ireland (£12) precisely as it was, which was the same as that of England under the Act of last Session. With regard to the boroughs, it was proposed to fix the franchise at £4. The Government proposed to constitute the Boundary Commission as it was constituted in England. There were thirty-three boroughs, returning thirty-nine members, with a population of 790,000. The electors numbered 30,700, which would be increased 9313 by the proposed extension of the franchise. It was proposed that Downpatrick, Dungannon, Bandon, and Kinsale should relinquish their seats in favour of the respective counties in which they were situated; that Portlargo should resign its seat altogether, and that it should be transferred to the city of Dublin, which would have three members. It was not proposed to alter the number of representatives returned for Ireland. Having explained the other details of the measure, the noble Lord obtained leave to bring in his bill.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

OUR anticipations in regard to the Irish Church Establishment are in a fair way to be realised. The declaration of Mr. Gladstone, on Monday night, received with hearty approval as it was by the Liberal members, leaves no room for doubt on the point. The time and the way are, practically, the only questions now left for settlement. As to the first point, it is probable that no step beyond, perhaps, a declaratory resolution will be taken during the existence of the present Parliament. The new Parliament, elected under the Reform Bill, will naturally be a more competent body to deal with such a subject than a moribund House. The latter will probably think it has done enough by placing on record a declaration of opinion as to the policy which ought to be pursued, and will leave to its more juvenile and vigorous successor the task of grappling in detail with the monster abuse of the day. The fate of the Irish Church, it is clear, will be the main cry on which the elections for the new Parliament will take place; and a better test-question could not be found. Mr. Disraeli, on behalf of his party, has, in effect, declared for "no surrender." Mr. Gladstone has emphatically pronounced for no compromise—his motto is disendowment and disestablishment; and on this ground the battle will be fought.

There will, no doubt, be efforts made to involve the matter at issue in obscurity, and to devise means of mitigating the fall of the Church of Ireland. Indeed, there are indications of this already. Mr. Disraeli says that in the existence of the Irish Establishment is involved the life of all endowed Churches; that is, that, if the Church in Ireland is abolished, the Church in England will follow. May be so; and if the one institution has no better justification for its existence than the other, it deserves to fall. But the English Church has not come to that pass yet; when she does reach it, we may be certain she will have no longer lease of life, as a political institution, than her Hibernian sister has now. The cases, however, are not parallel. The Anglican Church has a large and attached body of adherents; the Irish Church has not. The dogmas of the English Church embody the religious belief of at least a majority of the church-going people of the country; the Irish Church can make no such pretension, her principles being utterly obnoxious to nearly seven eighths of the Irish people. But whether the destruction of the "Irish bulwark" endanger the Anglican ecclesiastical citadel or not, is immaterial; a glaring anomaly and injustice must not be perpetuated in Ireland, lest the English Establishment should be endangered. Let the British Legislature do justice, and it need not be in any fear that the skies will fall; at least, only such a portion of the ecclesiastical firmament will tumble down as has no solid foundation to rest upon—no efficient supports on which to lean. If that be the case of the Anglican Church, the blame will rest with her clergy and on the unwise conduct of those who affect to be her special friends.

Then feelers are being put forth to ascertain whether it be not possible so to arrange matters as that the fall of the Irish Church may be broken, and that while disestablished she may not be altogether disendowed. The funds of the Church are derived from two sources: first, the tithes, now paid by the landlords and charged to occupiers in the shape of rent; and, second, estates, glebes, and parsonage-houses. And it is proposed that the latter and the existing churches should be left to the Protestant Episcopalians, and that the proportion of the tithes paid by the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians should be handed back to those bodies respectively, to be by them devoted to the maintenance of their clergy and meeting-houses. Now this, we take it, would only be to perpetuate the existing evil in another form, and with complications and difficulties that could not fail to continue to produce discontent and heartburning. The simpler and better plan

is to sweep away all endowments and distinctions of sects, and let each denomination provide for the support of its own worship. The real property of the Church ought to be realised as opportunities occur, and the proceeds devoted to other purposes, such as education and the relief of the poor, as we suggested last week. As for the tithes, they could either be remitted altogether, and provision made for an equivalent reduction of rents, or they could be added to the funds derived from the real property, and applied in like manner. We may be sure of this, that no patchwork, no half measures, no partial disendowment, will satisfy the necessities of the case.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD AND THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

THE Metropolitan Board of Works is in somewhat bad odour just at present. Public confidence in its efficiency has been rudely shaken. Its management, or rather mismanagement, of the Thames Embankment and incidents associated therewith, has brought the Board into evil repute. First, there was the Furness-Doulton scandal, bad enough in itself, and which the endeavours of certain members to hush the affair up and keep the public in the dark concerning it, did not tend to make better. In fact, that business has not even yet been satisfactorily cleared up. The Board has not purged itself of blame. We do not know whether the sureties obtained by Mr. Furness under such very equivocal circumstances are good for anything; but we do know that Mr. Furness broke down in executing his contract, that he has been bankrupt, and that, according to statements made at the Board, he is indebted to that body. Who is to make good that debt? The ratepayers or Mr. Furness's sureties? We should like to have that matter explained.

Then the embankment itself, upon which an enormous sum of public money has been spent, and a large portion of which is now all but finished, is absolutely of no use, and is likely to remain so for an indefinite length of time, because the Metropolitan Board has failed to have it completed at the one end and to provide access to it at the other, or at any point of its course. It is no use to tell the public, as the Board does, to remember that two years have been consumed in negotiations with the gas company. Why should two years have been wasted in such a way? The duty of the Board was to let the public have the use of that for which they had paid at the earliest possible moment; and if it has allowed itself to be baffled and delayed by the quibbling of gas and railway companies, the natural inference is that it is unfit for its work. There is now, it seems, a prospect of the works being resumed and the embankment completed—in, perhaps, two or three more years. The Board has had to yield to the gas company, for whose convenience the plans for the Blackfriars section are to be altered. Surely this concession might as well have been made at first, and much delay, and of course some expense, have been avoided. So far as is known, the railway company still delays the construction of its line, and practically bids the Board defiance, and the latter permits the public to be kept out of any use whatever of the embankment until the railway directors find it quite convenient to proceed with their work. In fact, it seems that in this, as in so many other matters, the community is the sport and slave of companies; while the Metropolitan Board is either incapable or unwilling effectively to protect the interests of its clients. Why should not the embankment, as a contemporary suggested the other day, be finished, as far as constructed, accesses to it made from the Strand, and the public be allowed the use of it as a promenade, if for nothing else? During the approaching summer such a place of resort would be both most welcome and desirable. And if the railway company are put to extra expense by having to break up the roadway, why, that is their affair; it will only be a just punishment for delay. At all events, if the Metropolitan Board of Works wishes to regain the confidence of the ratepayers of the metropolis, it must bestir itself, act with energy, and let no more scandals, no more dawdling, characterise its proceedings.

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—Two fine new life-boats have just been sent by the National Life-boat Institution to the coast. One of them is stationed at Ross Links, Holy Island, where Grace Darling immortalised her name by her heroic services to the crew of the Forfarshire steamer, which was wrecked off that place in 1838. The Ross Links boat, which is 32 ft. long, is named the Bombay, and is the gift to the institution of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Frith, of London. The second boat has been sent to Stonehaven, on the east coast of Scotland, and is named the St. George. This boat was presented to the society by Mrs. George Burgess, sister-in-law of Captain Burgess, secretary of the United Service Institution.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF LONDON IN 1867.—Last year 12,002 persons died in 120 public institutions in London, constituting about a sixth part of the total deaths of the metropolis. In other words, of every 1000 deaths in London in 1867, no less than 170 occurred in one or other of the public institutions; and of every 1000 of population in London 3.9 were inmates of these institutions at the time of their death. Of every 1000 deaths 63.4 occurred in one or other of the thirty-six metropolitan hospitals—viz., 3291, or 46.6 per 1000 in sixteen general hospitals; 929, or 13.2 per 1000 in eight hospitals for special diseases; 82, or 1.1 per 1000 in four lying-in hospitals; and 177, or 2.5 per 1000 in eight military and naval hospitals. The mortality of London is not unduly augmented by the deaths of persons in the metropolitan hospitals who came from other parts, or contracted diseases in the wards, as these cases are compensated for by the residents of London who left it consumptive to die elsewhere. There were also three hospitals and asylums for foreigners, in which 100 deaths occurred, being in the proportion of 1.4 per 1000 of the total deaths. 147 deaths, or 2.1 per 1000, took place in four military and naval asylums. In the nineteen lunatic asylums 357 deaths were registered, being in the proportion of 5.1 to every 1000 deaths. It may be stated that two large lunatic asylums—Hanwell and Colney-hatch, in which many London lunatics die—are beyond the limits of the metropolis. In the forty-six metropolitan workhouses there were 6829 deaths, or 96.7 out of every 1000 deaths in London occurred among the inmates of workhouses. Ninety deaths, or 1.3 per 1000, were recorded in twelve prisons. It is noteworthy that of 154,602 inmates in 853 public institutions of England and Wales, returned at the Census of 1861, 32,437 inmates died in that year; and assuming that the average number of inmates is represented by the enumerated population, the mortality was at the rate of 20.98 per cent, or 210 per 1000, while the mortality of the population of all England was at the rate of 22 per 1000 of the population. The mortality of the public institutions of the country was therefore ten times as high as the mortality in the population generally. The annual rate of mortality per 1000 average inmates was 190 in 690 workhouses, 559 in 106 hospitals, and 111 in 57 lunatic asylums.



ON THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE: FEMALE FRUITSELLERS AND WATER-CARRIER.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL: "THE LENT SUPPER."

THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE.

HAVING passed the three-mile-long bridge of the Lagoon by the railway which connects Venice with the mainland, and arrived at the passenger and baggage "plaque" (the omnibus-gondola that takes travellers to their hotel), one turns at length into the Grand Canal, and finds one's self already amongst the wonders and stately palaces of Venice. The first impression felt by the traveller is the all-pervading peace and quiet which everywhere reigns in this populous and lively city. No deafening waggons rattle; no stamping of horses or other street noises; the only sound is the cry of the gondoliers, or of fruit, fish, or oysters for sale. In the hurry one gets a confused view of the palaces on the Grand Canal. The gondolier tells us the names:—Mocenigo, where Lord Byron lived; that of the celebrated Foscari, who gave Venice one of her Doges, known by the tragic events of his life; the Palazzo Rezzonico, belonging to the Infanta of Spain; Dario Angarani, which is built like a marble jewel-case; the Casa Ferro, said to be the house of Desdemona, &c.; lastly, we pass the Dogana di Mare, and land on the place of St. Mark or the Piazzetta, whence each traveller, with his luggage, goes to his chosen hotel.

One of the most interesting studies for the traveller, after the glorious treasures of art, is the various types of the people, to see whom it is best to visit the public gardens on Sunday afternoon, when the lower classes seek their recreation. Here, crowded together, are the various types—a perfect gamut of expression, from the highest passion down to a Madonna kind of meekness and grace. The women are especially to be admired—luxurious hair of a brownish red, with a very delicate complexion, lovely eyes, an extremely agreeable behaviour, and flexible carriage, are their chief characteristics. Here, in the Girardini Pubbli, under the trees, one sees the improvisors, with a numerous crowd of listeners round, composed of boatmen, marines, girls, and boys, all highly amused. There is quite a distinct caste among the women in the Lagoon—the Friuls, industrious, strong girls, who supply the Venetian kitchens with water. Through their unwearied exertions—for they are the only industrious people in Venice—they collect and save a handsome sum of money, with which they return to their mountainous homes after years. In Venice they live eight or twelve together, for economy. They seldom marry, but, if they do, they then remain in the city for good. As the pumps are only unlocked at stated times, and stand generally in open places, one hears the clattering of the copper vessels of twenty or thirty of these girls, waiting their turn for water. In the engraving is shown one of the girls, with her pails, talking to two melon saleswomen; in the background is the Dogana di Mare and the white marble church of Santa Maria della Salute.

ROYAL VISIT TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge, paid a visit to Christ's Hospital on the evening of the 12th inst., the object being to witness one of the "public suppers," so called, which are invariably held there once a week during the Lenten season, in accordance with a very ancient custom. The Duke of Cambridge was present in his capacity of president of the hospital, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess accompanied him as guests. On these occasions the whole of the boys, about 750 in number, are accustomed to sup in public in the great hall, which, next to Westminster Hall and Guildhall, is the largest and most stately in the whole metropolis. It is a frugal meal, consisting of bread and butter and a bowl of milk for each boy, served in a homely manner, the materials of which are carried into the hall in baskets by the boys themselves. On one of these occasions, in March, 1845, the Queen and the late Prince Consort honoured the hospital with a visit, the remembrance of which is still treasured. On the present occasion the Royal visitors arrived at the institution about seven o'clock, and were received at the entrance by the treasurer (Mr. Foster White) and by a goodly number of the governors, including Mr. Alderman Carter and Mr. Alderman Gibbons. Thence they were conducted to the governors' private room, and afterwards escorted to the Great Hall, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief giving his arm to the Princess, and the treasurer accompanying the Prince of Wales, followed by a long line of governors carrying wands. There a select company had already assembled, including Dr. Jac. b, the Head Master, and the rest of the masters, among others, and the fine hall was brilliantly illuminated. The Duke of Cambridge, as president of the hospital, having taken the place assigned him on the dais, with the Prince of Wales on his right hand and the Princess and Mrs. Foster White, the wife of the treasurer, on his left, the boys sang the Old Hundredth Psalm to an accompaniment on the grand organ. The prayers and lessons usual on such occasions were next read by one of the Grecians (Mr. Roberts), three taps being given before each with a wooden hammer on a table to enjoin silence among the boys, according to custom. A hymn and afterwards an anthem followed, and then the boys sat down to supper, which lasted about half an hour; and while it was being discussed their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Treasurer, walked round the tables. Supper over, the remnants of the meal were collected in baskets, and borne away on the shoulders of some of the elder boys, the whole 750, those carrying baskets among the rest, presenting themselves in couples before the dais, and making each an obeisance to the Royal visitors. The National Anthem, accompanied by the organ, was then sung with fine effect by the whole of the pupils, at the conclusion of which three enthusiastic cheers were given—first for his Royal Highness the President, next for the Prince, and, thirdly, with extraordinary vigour, for the Princess. With that the ceremony terminated, and the Royal party took their departure. On leaving they were again loudly cheered by the scholars assembled in the quadrangle and by the crowd outside.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first spring show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held in the gardens at South Kensington, on Saturday last, and proved a decided success. There was a more than ordinarily brilliant display of flowers. A very keen competition existing between the hyacinth-growers for precedence, that flower was splendidly represented by Messrs. Outbush and Son; William Paul; Outbush, jun.; Mr. Higges, &c. There were some remarkably fine lilies of the valley; and a new striped-leaved variety, by Mr. Salter, was greatly admired. Tulips were well represented by Messrs. Outbush. Primulas, crocuses, variegated pelargoniums, and azaleas, all showed the advantages of the mild and early spring. Mr. Bull contributed a collection of his new and rare plants; and in roses, Messrs. Paul and Sons made a great display; and Messrs. Lane and Sons exhibited some choice specimens. In the afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Teck, and a numerous assemblage of the aristocracy visited the exhibition; and the band of the 1st Life Guards played from three o'clock.

THE FENIANS.—A man, who gave his name as Peter Morgan, but whose real name was said to be Mohan, was on Monday charged before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, with treason-felony. A private in the 13th Hussars deposed that in October last the prisoner attempted to administer the Fenian oath to him and some other soldiers, at a tavern in Woolwich. After some persuasion the witness took the oath, and in November one of his comrades, introduced by him to the prisoner, was also sworn in. By December the prisoner, who had sworn in a number of soldiers, took five of them, including the witness, to Dublin to fight for the Fenian cause, and kept them there until the latter was arrested as a deserter. This led to the arrest of the prisoner, who was found working at a carpenter's shop in London. He declared that the evidence against him was a tissue of fabrications, and was remanded. Eight of the ten Merthyr Tydfil Fenians have been acquitted at the Swansea Assizes; the remaining two, Doran and Ryan, were found guilty, and the former was sentenced to seven and the latter to five years' penal servitude. All were said to be labourers, and to be imperfectly educated. William Thompson and Patrick Mullady were, on Tuesday, found guilty, at Manchester, of the murder of Sergeant Brett, and sentenced to be hanged. The trial lasted two days. The evidence went to show that not only was Thompson seen in Hyde-road on the day of the attack on the van, but that two pistols which he had purchased the day before of a tradesman in Birmingham were afterwards found near the scene of the affray. Mullady was convicted chiefly on the evidence of a fellow-workman, to whom he had admitted his participation in the crime. Early on Tuesday morning an armed body of insurgents attacked the gatehouse of Old Court, within five miles of Cork, the residence of Alexander Glasgow, Esq., a magistrate. They attempted to force the lodge door, demanding the surrender of arms; but the keeper stood inside, ready to fire on the first intruder. Before effecting an entrance they were alarmed, and fled.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by some members of the Royal family, intends, it is said, to visit Germany in the autumn.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to intimate, in reply to an invitation from the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, that she will be prepared to lay the foundation-stone of the new hospital, on some day to be named, after May 12.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES has signified to the committee of the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds that he will experience the greatest gratification in opening the exhibition, in the week commencing Monday, May 18.

THE PRINCE OF WALES presided on Tuesday night at the dinner of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. He made several speeches, which appear to have given great satisfaction to his hearers. In one of them he said that he was very glad to find that the announcement of his approaching visit to Ireland had been received with so much cordiality, and he hinted that this visit might be the prelude to a more permanent stay in Ireland at a future period.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. HAMPDEN is too ill to attend to his episcopal duties, and it is announced that the Bishop of Worcester will hold a course of confirmations for him during the next month.

THE REV. DR. NORMAN MACLEOD has been attacked with dysentery in India, and has been ordered home. The Doctor was to leave for Europe on the 3rd inst.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay, is very ill, and will come home as soon as he is able.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH has accepted the office of Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor-Law Board.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER, it is reported from Zulla, under date of the 6th inst., was about to make a dash on Magdala.

MOUNT VESUVIUS is again extremely active, the volcano throwing up an enormous quantity of incandescent matter to a great height. Detonations are very loud and frequent, but the flow of lava is not abundant.

CANON GIRDLESTONE has been presented by 2000 labourers and working men of Devon with a silver épergne, value £40, "in grateful remembrance of his successful efforts to raise their wages."

THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT has instituted proceedings against a journal of Vienna and another of Frankfurt, for offensive biographical articles on the late King Louis.

THE SERVICES OF LORD CHELMSFORD having been thought deserving of some public recognition, he was offered the Grand Cross of the Bath, which he declined, upon the ground that it was a distinction wholly unsuited to an ex-Chancellor.

A DEPUTATION from the British branch of the International League of Peace and Liberty last Saturday presented an address to Mr. Adams, the American Minister.

THE FRENCH PAPERS make a sad mess of the Abyssinian affair. The *France* talks of "Admiral Rassan," who had sent a message to the hostile army—meaning, we suppose, Mr. Rassa. Menelek is spoken of as the chief of the advanced guard of the expeditionary force.

PROFESSOR CARL VOGT, a Republican, who sat in the German Parliament at Frankfurt in 1848, was almost a daily visitor at Prince Napoleon's hotel during his stay in Berlin.

THE GERMAN EXODUS TO THE UNITED STATES is likely to take a southern direction. There are already 1400 berths taken at Bremen for the steamers that are bound for Baltimore.

THE MINERS OF WEST YORKSHIRE held a meeting the other day, near Leeds, and passed a resolution amounting to a determination to strike if the masters insist upon the reduction of ten per cent in wages, of which notice has been given. Six collieries in the district would be immediately affected.

THE COVENTRY ELECTION COMMITTEE, last Saturday, decided that payments of 10s. each, which had been made to the Birmingham voters, were acts of bribery; and they consequently unseated the sitting member, Mr. Jackson, whom, however, they absolved from any personal knowledge or consent.

A SPECIMEN OF THE WOLF-FISH was caught off the Isle of Wight last week. The wolf-fish is a strong and voracious and pugnacious creature. It has a hideous appearance, and swims with great rapidity. It is one of the rarest fishes in the south of the British Islands. It is often caught in the German Ocean.

A SMALL VOCABULARY of the Tigre language, composed by the well-known African traveller, Von Beurmann, and edited by Dr. Merx, has just been published at Halle. To render it more useful for the expeditionary force, it is written in English and accompanied by a grammatical sketch.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN has just been published, from which it appears that the sum required to be voted in order to defray the excess of the naval expenditure beyond the ordinary grants for the year ended on March 31, 1867, is £90,619 13s. 9d., and the sum required to make good excesses of army expenditure beyond the grants for the same year is £48,479 8s. 8d.

THE NEW BADEN CABINET includes a Jew—Herr Elstetter—as Minister of Finance. This is the first time that such an office has been conferred in Germany upon one of the ancient faith. Strange enough, the innovation occurs in the south, where the Jews, as a rule, are far from holding the eminent social position they do in the north.

MR. MURPHY, the anti-Popery lecturer, who had been taken into custody at Rochdale on a charge of causing tumultuous gatherings dangerous to the peace of the borough, was brought before the magistrates on Wednesday. On entering into an engagement not to publish inflammatory placards in the Roman Catholic quarters of the town, he was liberated on his own recognisances in £200 to keep the peace for twelve months. On leaving the court he was loudly cheered by crowds of his admirers.

THE REV. DR. MILLER, Vicar of Greenwich, having resuscitated the committee for the government of his girls' and infants' schools, and drawn up a code of rules for their management, inserted a liberal conscience clause, referring both to religious instruction and attendance at public worship. The clause was received with marked approval, and unanimously adopted by the laymen of a committee composed of the gentry and tradesmen of Greenwich.

THE ROMAN LADIES are occupied in executing a magnificent piece of embroidery as a present to Princess Margherita, on the occasion of her marriage. The design represents Rome under the form of a young girl wearing the costume of the Campagna, and defending herself against a hideous serpent; her eyes are turned towards a luminous point as if to implore help. The figures, which are executed in pearl and silk, are intended to remind the Princess of the unfortunate city which for years has been awaiting its deliverance.

A STEAM MAN.—Mr. L. Dedrick, an American machinist, has invented an automaton in the form of a man, which, moved by steam, will stand upright, walk, run, &c., in any direction and almost at any speed. Whilst the figure moves it will drag after it a load, the weight of which would tax the strength of three stout horses. This steam-man stands 7 ft. 9 in. high, the other dimensions of his body being in proper proportions, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs 500 lb.; steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is nothing more than a three-horse power engine. The legs are complicated and wonderful. It is altogether, perhaps, the most curious automaton that has yet been seen. He is warranted by the manufacturer to run a year without repairs.

SOVEREIGNS IN ABYSSINIA.—The bluebook recently presented to Parliament tells the story of an unfortunate mishap on an interchange of presents between her Majesty and the late King of Shoa. The young King, to whose father we had sent a mission on an extensive scale, dispatched to Aden some elephants' tusks and rhinoceros' horns as a present for her Majesty in a complimentary letter, in which, however, he complained that the Queen had not sent to him on his accession, and asked her Majesty to send him 1500 dols., or, if she had gold at hand, he would wish the same amount of gold, and also that her Majesty would send him "persons who could make a crown and cannon, and paint pictures and build palaces." It fell to Lord Palmerston to answer the Royal letter. On behalf of the Queen he reciprocated congratulations and good wishes, and he sent 300 sovereigns, as desired, but added, with respect to the wish for the assistance of men skilled in the arts, "that the distance between England and Shoa was great and a journey would occupy much time, and, moreover, the workmen in the Queen's dominions were at that time (1849) much employed; but that, if any should be at liberty at any future time and willing to go to Shoa, the Queen would be very glad that any of her subjects should be of use to the King in any of the things which he mentioned." The King of Shoa being at war and in the field, it was a long time before the letter and the sovereigns reached him; but in 1852 Captain Haines, political agent at Aden to the Government of India, was surprised by the arrival of a messenger bringing back the box of sovereigns, and bearing also a letter from the King. The King had been extremely angry when he found that only a small box was sent him, and had said that Commander Harris brought his father presents that required 150 camels to carry them. Proceeding to open the box, the King tried one sovereign in the fire and cut another in two, "but could not make it out gold. It became brass. He had asked for red gold that would not turn to brass. He therefore sent back the box of brass coins." The King's messenger claimed one hundred German crowns, as he had declined remunerating him; but Captain Haines also declined, as he had not employed him. The box of rejected sovereigns was sent back to England. The poor King's reign and life came to an end before long. Theodore, fighting his way to supreme power in Abyssinia, attacked and subdued Shoa; its ruler took refuge in the forests, and there sickened and died.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

SAMUEL CARTER is up for Coventry. He is the best card that the Liberals could play. In the first place, he is a native of Coventry; secondly, he has done some good to the city when he never hoped to represent it, and he is popular there; thirdly, he is solicitor to the Midland Railway—a position that necessarily gives him commanding influence; fourthly, he is a very able man, and a courteous, kindly gentleman. He is rich, of course—all solicitors of large railway companies get rich. Some years ago he bought a nice place at Battle, in Sussex, close to the estate of the Duke of Cleveland, where he fattens bullocks, and otherwise does the country squire. If "Bull" Ferrand should stand again, he will have a tough job to beat Mr. Carter. Let us hope that the latter will not foolishly run into a trap, as Mr. Jackson did; but I do not think there is much fear of that. Mr. Carter is too sagacious and clever, and I believe too honest, to try to secure a seat in Parliament by questionable means. Jackson is the son of William Jackson, the great coalowner at Clay-cross and member for North Derbyshire. He was very much delighted when his son got in for Coventry, and no doubt was mortified when he heard at Cannes, in the south of France, whither he has gone to recruit his health, that said son was ejected for bribery.

The new peers which are to be made may add to the dignity of the Upper House; of that I am no judge; but they will not import the life and vigour which that House so much wants. Sir William Stirling Maxwell is an accomplished gentleman, but he has rarely spoken in the House of Commons of late; and I suspect that when he gets into the House of Lords he will give up public business and indulge his taste for literature. Sir Brook Brydges and Sir John Trollope are mere nonentities in the House of Commons; and it is hardly likely that, in the deadening atmosphere of the aristocratic assembly, they will become entities. To send them there is like putting them to bed. Rumour says the Prime Minister wants to raise Baron Rothschild to the Peerage; and pray, why not? Oh! I had forgotten the Rev. William O'Neill—him I know not. One wonders whether he is descended from the famous rebel, Shan O'Neill, who so troubled Queen Elizabeth. The peer *in esse* lives, I see, at Shane's Castle, in the county of Antrim.

Mr. Gladstone is pledged to bring the Irish Church question formally before the House of Commons. He will, I understand, move a resolution to the effect that the Irish Church ought to be disestablished and disendowed. Here, then, is a battle ahead which will shake the spheres. I can hardly think, though, that it can be fought before Easter. The Government business is sadly in arrears; no votes except on account have been taken; and I think that the Opposition will allow some votes to be passed before it makes its onslaught on the Government. And then, what will happen? It is generally thought that Government will be defeated; but it has been whispered in my ear that some of the Whigs are rather shaky on this question of the Irish Church. They are of opinion, in the abstract, that the Church ought to be abolished. But now they are brought face to face with this tremendous question, they are frightened. And, really, I do not wonder at this; for it is indeed a great question. Disendow a Church! was the like of that ever heard of in our history? Why, it is enough to make all living Bishops shake in their lawn sleeves, and all dead prelates turn in their graves. It is sacrilege, robbery, blasphemy, infidelity, Sir. Cromwell never ventured to do that. No wonder, I say, that timid Whigs should shrink from doing it. But it will be done. Yes, the time is come; the doom of this mother of abomination is sealed; and however wildly the rooks which lodge in its branches may caw, the hoary old tree must fall. But let not my readers fancy that it will be speedily done. The doing of it may be speedily begun; but years must elapse before it can be finally accomplished; and many a stern battle will have to be fought, and possibly more than one Administration wrecked. But sentence has gone out against it. No one that heard the ringing cheers which greeted Gladstone when he announced his determination can doubt that. Was not that a curious sight, during that debate, when, one after another, a dozen or so of English Churchmen rose to denounce this Church, whilst only a few feeble folk, headed by "an Ebrew Jew," rose to defend it? "Poor Church!" said I, mentally, as I heard Disraeli's forced and laboured and manifestly hollow, hypocritical, and insincere defence of it, "thou art indeed in evil case!"

Good Lord! what fools they be! The grocers, I mean. As all the world knows, certain trading establishments have lately been started called "Civil Service Co-operative Stores," which carry on business in a particular way, give no credit, and are supposed to supply their members with all descriptions of goods at lower prices than ordinary traders can do, or, at least, are in the habit of doing. Nothing very heinous in this, surely? It is simply what every man has a right to do, if he can do it successfully. And yet the grocers are intensely irate thereat, and, of all the foolish things they could have done, have rushed into print in order to tell their griefs to the public, who are not very likely to sympathise with them, and to abuse those they deem their foes, which is only likely to produce merriment, especially if all their lucubrations are of the like kind as a circular I have received. This document purports to be a letter addressed to a publication called the *Grocer*; it is, as will be seen, couched in most choice English, is signed "A Firm of Grocers," and it discourses in this wise:—"We have before us assessments sent in by the Property and Income Tax Commissioners in which not only the income but the rental value of our business premises are put at a very largely increased rate than the return made, and not for the first time. We are anxious to know from our trading friends how far they suffer in this way, as it seems to us a monstrous system that the civil servants of the Crown should have in their hands these means of taxing us while they are opposing us in business, our only means of hoping to get rid of these demands being the exposure of all our private affairs to our opponents in trade, the civil servants of the Crown, who get a percentage on these demands. Surely the greatest tyrant never dreamed of such humiliation as this!" Now, to begin with, "civil servants of the Crown" have little, if anything, to do with ordering the assessments referred to, unless local tax-collectors and commissioners of income and property tax be classed as civil servants. But, apart from that, would not "A Firm of Grocers" and all other traders, meet the case better by reforming their own system of doing business—by taking a leaf out of their supposed opponents' book, say—than by howling about "tyranny" and "humiliation," to which they are no more subject than other persons in the community? We all suffer more or less from the assessments and demands of tax commissioners and tax collectors; and I for one am quite willing to vote the whole fraternity a nuisance. But what then? We cannot get rid of them; and "it is no use crying over spilt milk." We must bear, and pay their exactions, let us grin never so hard; and grocers are no worse off than their neighbours. I do not believe much in the advantages, and still less in the permanency, of co-operative stores, whether conducted by "civil servants of the Crown" or others; but if those stores can continue to exist, and undersell ordinary traders, then it seems to me that the only possible inference to be drawn is, either that tradesmen conduct their business badly or that they take exorbitant profits from their customers. By mending these matters and abstaining from railing, grocers and traders generally will best subserve their own interests.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The production of a new play at the Haymarket bears a special importance for those who interest themselves in dramatic matters. The Haymarket company is, on the whole, a very good one. Its manager is a gentleman of taste and liberality, and he spares no expense in order to place his pieces on the stage with proper effect. His orchestra is the best theatrical orchestra in London; and, moreover, his company contains an actor (Mr. Sothern) concerning whom there is still much curiosity afloat, and Mr. Sothern's appearance in a new character is an event of the highest importance in the theatrical world. However Mr. Sothern must have disappointed his more enthusiastic admirers by this time, he has proved himself to be a very excellent stock actor, but nothing

Literature.

David Gray, and other Essays, chiefly on Poetry. By ROBERT BUCHANAN. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston. 1868.

With very few deductions, this is a delightful volume. The essays of a poet on poetry, and kindred matters, could scarcely fail to be interesting, from the mere amount of self-disclosure which they would be likely to contain, if not for other reasons; and these particular papers are interesting for that reason, along with a great many more. Mr. Buchanan's last paper, entitled "On my Own Tentatives," does not contain as much self-disclosure, or as much real criticism of his own work, as it might have done; but an author alone must be judge how far he can go in this kind of task. Wordsworth went indefinitely further than Mr. Buchanan has done upon a similar path, and the resulting product was one of the most valuable pieces of criticism ever written, though it included, by consent now universal, some fundamental errors in art. Surely, no one will deny that it is of high interest to find a man who has written poetry lifting the curtain in this manner:—

THE CONCRETE SPEECH OF THE POOR.

By at least one critic I have been charged with idealising the speech a little too much. Both "Liz" and "Nell," it is avowed, occasionally speak in a strain very uncommon in their class. In reply to this I may observe how much mispronunciations, vulgarisms, and the like, have blinded educated people to the wonderful force and picturesqueness of the language of the lower classes. They know nothing of the educated luxury of using language in order to conceal thought, but speak because they have something to say, and try to explain themselves as forcibly as possible. Take the talk of sailors, for example, even of the common smackmen who live precarious lives upon our coasts. How full of picture, emphasis, fervour, everything but circumlocution!—"There was a star in the old moon's weather-horn this morning; nor I didn't much like the coppery clouds this d-g-watch." The speech of the lower classes in cities is not much less powerful and uncommon. Metaphor abounds to an extraordinary degree; and words are often chosen with a singular sense of sound. "And then," said an old Irish apple-woman to me, speaking of the death of her half-starved baby, "God's hand gript me round the heart, and sure I couldn't breathe or see."

It is not a new idea that the speech of those whom the needs of life keep close to the facts of life is full of metaphorical power; but one is pleased to note how fully a man like Mr. Buchanan has recognised the truth.

All the critics, and we think all the readers, of this volume will wish Mr. Buchanan had not said certain things which relate to Mr. Mill, Mr. Carlyle, and the late Dr. Arnold, particularly the two latter. The passage about Churches and Christianity, on page 187, was not used by Mr. Carlyle to express his own opinion, but the opinion of those whom he was condemning; but Mr. Buchanan errs here in good company, for others have made the same mistake, though it is a curious one, for Mr. Carlyle is quite plain enough in the text. But Mr. Buchanan does not deserve the treatment this portion of his essay on "The Student and His Vocation" has received in some quarters. For example, when he says that Mr. Mill has been "not the most profound" example of the student type, he does not mean to sit in judgment on Mr. Mill, but simply to hint that the movement of Mr. Mill's mind is lateral, and not vertical, to his topic—and Mr. Buchanan is perfectly correct.

A portion of the law of Literary Morality which Mr. Buchanan lays down, in one of the most charming, and at the same time least closely thought, of these papers, is to be found stated with a general application in the third and last of a little series of Wordsworth's. The poem begins:—

Where are they now, those wanton boys?

and concludes,

Destined, whate'er their earthly doom,
For mercy and immortal bloom!

On this and many other topics Mr. Buchanan will have the suffrage of patient readers. Many small criticisms might be made upon his essays; for example, on page 17, the proposition (lines 8 to 9) beginning "pleasure" and ending "consciousness" is an identical proposition. But, on the whole, the book, apart from its special interest, is one of the most delightful the year has seen. If only for the memoir of the late David Gray, it would be worth possessing; to say nothing of what the author says of the influence of David's life and death upon the noble old father up in Scotland. It is in this particular comment that Mr. Buchanan really opens up a new vein, and raises the highest hopes as to what the world may expect from him. We make one more extract:—

HUMBLE LIFE AND RELIGION AS THEMES.

Strongly as I am convinced that the mighty reserve force, the ardent strength and sanity of this people, lies little acknowledged in the ranks of that class which is only just emerging into political power, firmly as I would indicate how exotic teachers have emasculated the youth and the flower of our schools and universities, I would yet be just to all contemporary life, social, political, moral. "Religion," says Goethe, "stands in the same relation to art as any other of the higher interests of life. It is a subject, and its rights are those of all other subjects." Yet how scantily are morality and religion represented in modern art! Why, for instance, is our Christianity forgotten as a subject? Where is the great poem, where the noble music built on that wondrous theme? Milton, with all his power, is academic, not modern; and, with the exception of a few faint utterances of Wordsworth, all our other religious poetry is conventional and inartistic.

Here, we may observe, is another of the passages that have been misrepresented for want of a little attention. When Mr. Buchanan says "Christianity is forgotten as a subject," it is surely irrelevant to quote "The Christian Year" or Keble. Mr. Buchanan may be to blame for curt expression—he is to blame; but really, one ought to look twice before making answers which are no answers at all.

Charlotte's Inheritance. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. 3 vols. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

"Charlotte's Inheritance" is the promised sequel to Miss Braddon's "Birds of Prey." These readers who may find their minds still worried with the former fiasco, who may yet cherish one straw's worth of care for any of the people who "hung loose" (as Johnson said) upon the former three volumes, may now find out what became of the Pagets, the Sheldons, &c. What we said of "Birds of Prey" must remain untouched by "Charlotte's Inheritance." The continuation is an impertinence: the blunder should not have been brazened out. The old book was more than half filled by dreary details of hunting up a supposititious lost heir. Dry details of tombstones and parish registers, dull lawyers, private-inquiry touts, and mercenary parish clerks, were made to do the duty of light literature. The whole affair would have been a bore to the oldest grabber of Doctors' Commons. The new book, "Charlotte's Inheritance," begins pleasantly enough with the story of a French family, a member of which—after details of three generations only!—proves to be the heir, and Charlotte comes in for no inheritance at all. The writing, so far, will be liked; but soon, too soon, there is the return to the old blackguards and the old blackguardism. There was slow poisoning in the old book; there is more of it in the new; and it is treated in a more scientific and revolting manner. The supreme villain Sheldon is defeated, certainly, but made to die of cold and starvation. The brother, the lesser scoundrel, who is portrayed as something like a virtuous man because he only got a "dirty hundred" for hushing up a murder, escapes with prosperity. The old bean-blackguard Captain Paget dies almost sanctified, so far as modern whitewashing will go; and his daughter Diana forgets her old love and marries a fortune with charming celerity. Charlotte is supposed to be a pleasing, innocent, and disinterested young lady, in depicting whom Miss Braddon utterly breaks down. She draws a mere fool. Charlotte's mother is better—a Mrs. Nickleby with water, but so diluted that no able-bodied literary seaman could take such punishment in lieu of ship's grog. In fact, there is no character. The changes are rung on vice and crime; and that is all. Critics have always held that Tom Jones got off too easily; but the fortunes of Valentine Hawkehurst are a little more fortunate. Jones was a scamp; Hawkehurst is little better than a villain; and yet he is the only one who can pretend to claim the reader's sympathy. The whole book—the two

books rolled into one—is a mistake—a tedious mistake. There are lady novelists and—well, lady novelists.

The Poetical Works of SAMUEL LOVER. London: Routledge and Sons.

Some severe critics have been pleased to say that Mr. Samuel Lover is no poet—that he is only a writer of songs. Well, Mr. Lover may own the soft impeachment, and yet claim considerable merit notwithstanding. It is no such simple matter, writing good songs, as some people, severe critics included, seem to fancy; and Mr. Lover has written good songs, as is sufficiently proved by their extensive popularity. Indeed, good song-writers are, perhaps, more scarce than even good poets. The world has produced many great poets, and England can boast the paternity of a full share of them; but really first-rate writers of songs have been rather rare birds; and the climate of South Britain does not seem congenial to them. England has no national song writer, unless we are to accept Dibdin as such, and his productions are all of a special character and relate to a special theme—the sea and sailors; they have no element of catholicity in them; and many, if not most, of what are called national English songs have been written by Scotchmen and Irishmen. We do not mean to say that there are no good English songs the production of genuine Englishmen, for we know that there are many; what we mean is, that song-writing and song-writers do not bulk largely and distinctively in the literature of England. The Anglo-Saxon race has produced no Burns, no Moore, no Béranger, no Lover even; and we do not depreciate that gentleman's merit when we say that Scotland alone can boast of dozens of song-writers "good as he." In short, the lyric muse does not appear to greatly inspire Saxon genius, which soars into what may perhaps be deemed higher and grander regions—to wit, the dramatic, the epic, the didactic, the satirical, in all of which it has shown itself great above all modern—perhaps even all ancient—fame. But, unquestionably, England is not pre-eminent for a literature of songs. That species of composition seems more natural to the genius of the Celtic race. Songs may not be the highest form of poetic expression; but they are not to be undervalued for all that. "Thousands—we may say millions—of persons sing and listen to songs who never read poems; and so Fletcher of Saltoun was not void of sense when he said he would rather be the maker of a people's ballads than of their laws. And so, returning to Mr. Lover and the judgment pronounced upon him by the critics, we repent that he may not be a great poet, and yet may merit high praise as a writer of songs. Not a few of his productions have taken a hold on the hearts and minds of "the people," using that phrase in its widest signification, and which they are likely to keep long after other ephemeral popular lays have been utterly forgotten. He is often exceedingly happy, if not absolutely great—for that is a quality we do not claim for him, and which we do not think he would claim for himself—like in pathos, sentiment, and humour; though we confess the latter feature seems to us his strong one. We need not adduce examples; but all conversant with his writings must feel how admirable his fun often is. That he has written much that will not live, and does not deserve to live, is undoubtedly true; and there are not a few pieces in this volume that would have been better omitted. Still, Mr. Lover has written some excellent songs, and the public are greatly indebted to Messrs. Routledge for this very neat edition of his poetical works.

Recollections of the Paris Exhibition of 1867. By EUGÈNE RIMMEL, Member of the Society of Arts, Assistant Commissioner Exhibition 1867, Author of the "Book of Perfumes," &c. London: Chapman and Hall.

Mr. Eugène Rimmel is not merely a compounder of perfumes; he is also a writer of books, and that in a very pleasing, if modest and unpretentious style. We do not know whether most people are not by this time pretty well tired of the Paris Exhibition, and even, perhaps, a little weary of exhibitions of all sorts; but those who are not will find in Mr. Rimmel's little book a very agreeable reminiscence of the great show. The author complains (and justly) of the general "shoppy" appearance of the building, and by implication (and still more justly), of the "shoppyness" of the Imperial Commissioners, though his verdict is, on the whole, favourable to the undertaking. He perambulates all the departments and furnishes drawings and descriptive accounts of a few of the chefs-d'œuvre in each. Naturally, with a man whose daily occupations and tastes are occupied with articles de luxe and the amenities of life, Mr. Rimmel gives special prominence to the jewellery exhibited and to the various national costumes shown on the models in the Exhibition. Machinery and manufactures, however, are not forgotten. Among the drawings are particularly noticeable copies of many of the fine models sent by Sweden to illustrate the variety of her national costumes—models in which the old lay figure was altogether discarded, and the dresses were fitted to forms framed in the perfect semblance of human beings. Japanese warriors and Spanish peasant girls, and Russian peasants and Egyptian barbers, sewing-machines and howitzers, places and Tarar huts, are all drawn and described in turn. Mr. Rimmel, of course, notices his own special department—perfumery—but not in a too prominent way; so that no one can accuse him of being one-idea'd, or of wishing to extol the special and pre-eminent importance of "leather." In short, Mr. Rimmel is not "shoppy," whatever M. Le Play and his colleagues may have been. The book is an English version of a series of contributions to the Paris newspapers, *Courier de l'Europe* and *Patrie*, for which they were originally written. They have likewise been issued in Paris in a collected form under the title of "Souvenirs de l'Exposition."

Fun, Vol. VI. New Series. London: Fun Office, Fleet-street.

The new volume of *Fun*—the sixth of the new series under the conduct of Mr. T. Hood—has just been issued, and by a glance over its pages we perceive enough excellence to warrant us in saying that the high character of the publication since it passed into the charge of Mr. Hood, and which we have noticed on more than one occasion, is amply sustained. The drawings are generally capital; the portraits in "our national gallery" especially so. Some of the large cartoons on topics of the day are admirable; and the literary matter is fully worthy of the pictures. *Fun* needs to fear no rival, and if kept up to its present standard of merit will retain its place in public estimation against all the new publications seeking to share with it and its elder brother *Punch* the favours of the laughing-loving world. We once more wish Mr. Hood and his coadjutors, both of pen and pencil, continued success, and continued vigour to merit it.

Abyssinia, Mythical and Historical. Illustrated with Map of Seventeenth Century. By RICHARD CHANDLER. London: C. J. Skeet.

As everything connected with Abyssinia is of interest just now, we presume the mythology and history (much of which, we suspect, is mythical) will be interesting too, even though a great deal of both, as presented by Mr. Chandler, is connected with times long past. A seventeenth century map, too, though a curiosity in its way, will not help us much in tracing the course of the army under Sir Robert Napier; and we dare say that before Sir Robert is done with Abyssinia, many myths connected with that land will be dissipated and a new and not unimportant chapter be added to its history. Indeed, many myths have already been dissipated, happily for the expedition, which has not found nearly such terrible scenes to traverse and difficulties to overcome as we were told would be encountered. What was known and believed about Abyssinia previous to the landing of the British forces in Annesley Bay is told in as plain and popular style as possible in Mr. Chandler's book, which may be read, if not with very great edification as to actual facts, at least with considerable interest and amusement. Compilations of this sort, however, are not, we suspect, likely to find very great favour with the multitude in presence of "own correspondents" letters telling us of things as they actually are.

more. He is always intelligent, gentlemanly, and careful; he rarely makes a mistake in his reading of a part; and in light comedy he is, perhaps, second only to Charles Mathews. But he lacks the versatility which a really great actor should possess. He has one voice for airy men of the world and one voice for lovelorn; he has his light-comedy manner and his sentimental manner; but, the line of demarcation once drawn between his light comedy and his pathos, he seems to find much difficulty in graduating these divisions according to the requirements of the piece in which he may be playing. Mr. Sothern's performance in Dr. Westland Marston's new play, "A Hero of Romance," is much the same as was his performance in any one of the half-dozen serious parts that he has filled during the last two years. He is an artistic actor, who has several physical drawbacks to contend with, the most formidable of which—a hard, dry, unmanageable voice—he has still to overcome. The best bits of acting in this piece (as in all the other pieces in which he has played) were to be found in occasional flashes of "chaffy" light comedy, which show themselves from time to time in the course of the dialogue. As a sentimental lover he is "safe," but not strikingly effective. The piece itself is not one that is calculated to display Mr. Sothern's peculiar powers to great advantage. It is a dreadfully long, tedious affair, in six acts, with a clear, simple story, which might easily and effectively have been told in three. The story is simply this:—An impoverished French Marquis accepts the post of steward in the family of an enormously wealthy ex-privateer. He admires the grand-daughter of the ex-privateer, and the young lady, conscious of his admiration, treats him with the contempt which she supposes to be due to his dependent position. By an impossible coincidence, the two are locked up together in a ruined tower, and, to save her reputation, he leaps from the top of the structure at the supposed risk of his life. The young lady is disposed to relent at this evidence of his devotion, but unfortunately she is placed in possession of a letter written by the Marquis, and lost by him in an early stage of the piece, which is so unambiguously worded as to induce her to believe that he is influenced by her gigantic fortune in endeavouring to obtain her hand. So she promises it to a middle-aged coxcomb; but just as the couple are on the point of betrothal a document turns up which simply shows that the Marquis is the "rightful heir" of the whole of the young lady's wealth. So the young lady immediately turns off the middle-aged coxcomb and marries the Marquis. There is the pith of the whole story, which Dr. Marston requires six acts, lasting three hours and a quarter, to tell!

The piece is dull and tedious beyond all measure, notwithstanding that Mr. Sothern, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Robertson, and Miss Burke are included in the cast. There is no attempt at an underplot; and the characters played by these ladies and gentlemen occupy the position of satellites revolving, with some want of purpose, around the two principal luminaries, in whom the entire interest of the piece is concentrated. Miss Robertson played the haughty Blanche Dumont with peculiar freshness and vivacity; but, to my thinking, the best piece of acting in the play was Miss Ione Burke's in the scene in which she proposes to the Marquis. The scenery is charming, but it takes too long to set.

"Black-Eyed Susan" is dead at last; and a burlesque on "The Bohemian Girl," called "The Merry Zingara; or, The Topsy-Turvy and the Popsy-Wopsy" reigns at the NEW ROYALTY in her stead. "Jeanie Deans" is to be revived at the PRINCESS'S on Monday. Mr. Chatterton takes his benefit at DRURY-LANE to-night, with a bill that ought to ensure a dramatic nightmare to anyone who has the endurance to sit it out. I hear that the Easter burlesque at the STRAND is by Mr. Brough, and that it is a rhythmical version of the "Grande Duchesse."

PARIS GOSSIP.

Paris, Wednesday.

THE staple of gossip in this gay and decaying city continues always the same—personal and social scandal, which has ever been more or less the ground tone of the musical burlesque entitled Paris Life. Of this sort of talk you would neither like to receive, nor do I care to send, any; but three topics are at present before the public in a conspicuous light. First, the publication by the Emperor of his title-deeds to the Government of France; then the debates in the Chamber on the bill to restrict the right of public meeting, which, curiously enough, is entitled, *Projet de loi pour l'autorisation des réunions publiques*; and, third, a singular trial, such as could only occur in France, involving a charge of poisoning.

The Imperial manifesto, title-deeds or bundle of proofs showing his right to rule France, made its appearance to-day. Like every thing else of the kind, it was loudly heralded by portentous announcements of some great birth of Time; but it turns out to be only a collection of speeches and documents flimsily tacked together, which show that the Napoleonic dynasty is the final and irrevocable choice of France, and that *anciens partis* would do wisely to sink their adverse claims for ever. I myself never expected more than this; but the public generally in purchasing the pamphlet will find themselves "sold." To give you in a line or two a notion of what it is, I will say that the Emperor claims to be chief of the nation both by hereditary and elective right. The First Napoleon, the author of this brochure points out, was the elect of the French people; but, whereas, between 1798 and 1804, that founder of the dynasty received only ten millions of votes in the various plebiscites, Napoleon III., between 1848 and 1852, obtained twenty millions. So, here are the bases of the double title. But what is the conclusion? The Emperor assumed the rulership not only to save France from social anarchy after 1848, but to found a permanent régime according to the Napoleonic ideas; and the perfection of this system of government, promised in the decree of November, 1860, and the letter of January, 1867, is now in course of completion by the Press Bill, which allows journalists to write, provided they say nothing disagreeable 'till the Government nor offensive to anybody else; and the Meetings Bill now under discussion, which permits meetings to be held at the Prefect's choosings, and allows them to be closed if an illiterate bumpkin of a country Mayor should think they might be dangerous. This is the crowning of the edifice. Well, there you have the pith of the Imperial apology. The best friends of the Emperor must regret its publication. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*; and for an Emperor to think it necessary to vindicate his title before his subjects certainly indicates a strong consciousness that there is something rotten in his position. The general verdict will be, this was a great mistake.

An injudicious friend of the dynasty, taking occasion of the Prince Imperial entering on his thirteenth year—which event has been marked by the usual rejoicings—called attention to the fact that for the last hundred years no heir-apparent to the French Throne has passed his twelfth year in France. The son of Louis XVI. died at nine in the Temple; the King of Rome, afterwards Duke de Reichstadt, had to leave the country when he was three; and the Count de Paris at an earlier age than has been attained by the Prince Imperial. The curious conclusion is, that the boy will be more fortunate than his predecessors; but many people who may claim to reason quite as correctly may see in this historical retrospect an evil omen, not a favourable augury.

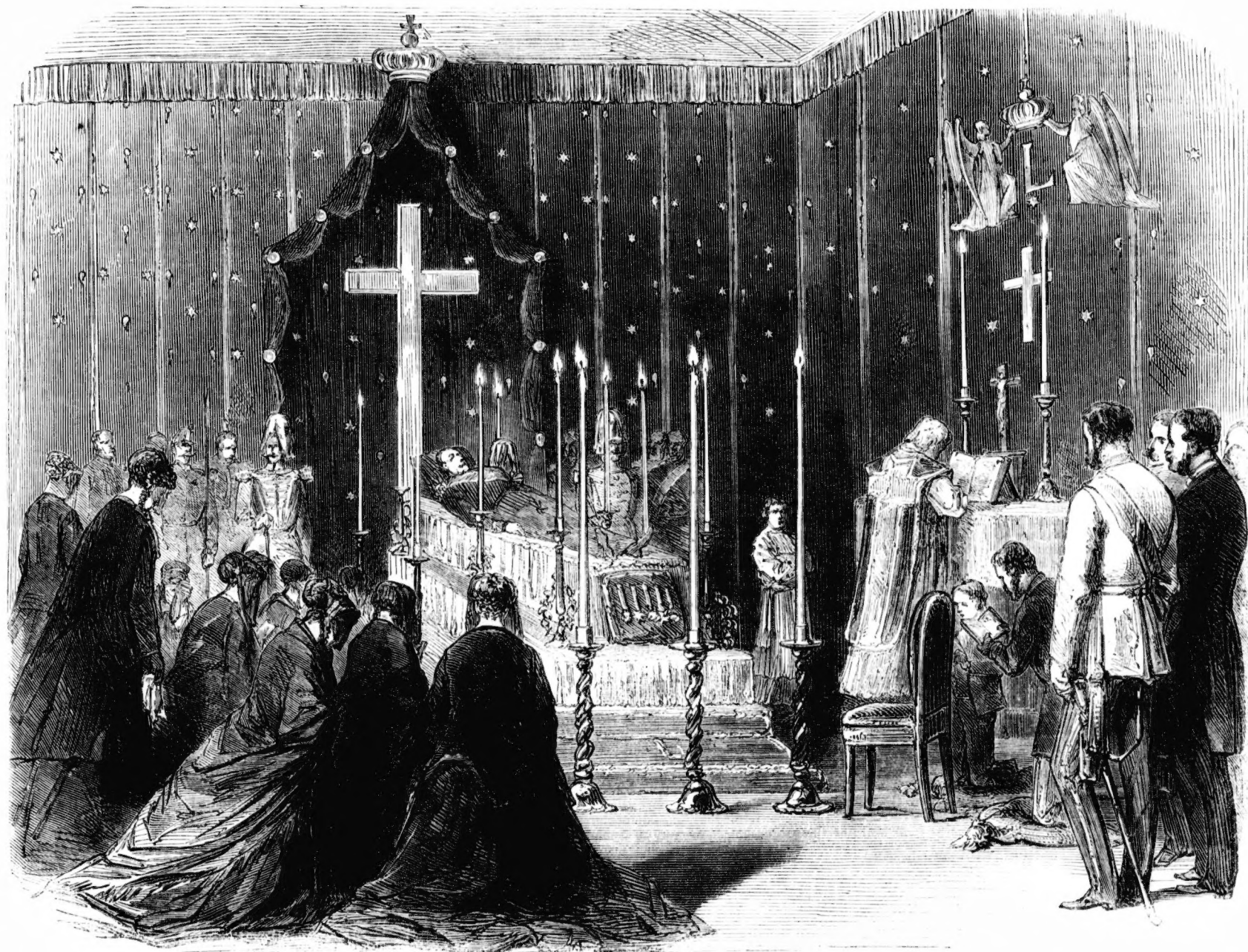
M. Texier was a wealthy old man, who lived in a château at Meilleraye, in Brittany. He was not married, but had a sister-in-law, Mme. Texier, and nieces. Some months back he fell ill and died of poison, arsenic. His sister-in-law, her father, and a servant-maid attended him. A M. Ganne, a doctor, also Mayor of the commune, agent and general factotum of the district, gave him medicine. The latter would not let any other medical man be called in because he said he suspected poison in the case, and was experimenting (on the still living man) to test his suspicion. M. Texier died, of course; and M. Ganne charged Mme. Texier, her father Charlot, and the maid with poisoning him. The trial presented numerous dramatic scenes, as always is the case in France, but yesterday a climax was arrived at—Charlot and the servant were discharged and the evidence has turned against Ganne himself, who appears to have poisoned the patient either wilfully or by ignorance. The case has created much sensation.



GERMAN HORSEDEALERS GOING TO A FAIR. - (FROM A PICTURE BY HARTMANN)



THE EMPEROR'S SPRING, VIENNA. THE SOURCE OF WATER-SUPPLY TO THE CITY.



OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA: SERVICE IN THE CHAPEL OF THE VILLA LIONS, AT NICE.



THE ROYAL CATAFALQUE, IN THE CHURCH OF ST. BONIFACE, AT MUNICH.

"HORSEDEALERS."—FROM A PAINTING BY LUDWIG HARTMANN.

THE subject of our Engraving, "Horsedealers Going to a Fair," by Ludwig Hartmann, is one of great merit, and was lately exhibited in Munich, with others by the same talented artist, whose works are characterised by a masterly style of handling his subjects, as well as by the clear and happy arrangement of his figures, the truthfulness of his outline, and the freshness and power of his colouring—a combination which gives great life and reality to whatever he executes. In the picture it will be observed that the horses are just coming out of an avenue, whose pleasant shade will be alike missed by man and beast. In the brilliant summer sun thick clouds of dust, which rises under the hoofs of the horses, and settling over the vegetation on the heath, on each side of the highway, covers all alike with a whitish-grey mantle. The picture is painted with such truthfulness that one almost fancies that the heat and dust can be felt in the throat.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF VIENNA.

THE Emperor Adrian used to say that the greatest and wisest reforms or the most brilliant campaigns do not leave their mark so deeply engraved on history as do great works, such as aqueducts or buildings; and the Viennese are about to realise the truth of the remark, for the city is shortly to be supplied with water from the Kaiserbrunnen, or Emperor's spring, which rises in the neighbourhood of Wiener Neustadt, a few miles from Vienna, at a height of 1157 ft. above the Danube.

The Emperor's spring is so called from its having been first taken notice of by the Emperor Charles VI. while out hunting, in the year 1732 in what was then an almost unknown wilderness. Having tasted its refreshing qualities he gave directions for an analysis of the water to be made; and, its great purity being established, a road had to be formed to the spring, and the Imperial table was henceforth supplied by means of a constant string of mules journeying to and fro. The spring, or springs (for there are three), are calculated to yield not less than about 25,000,000 gallons a day, which, considering the population of Vienna and suburbs numbers nearly one million, does not seem too much, if indeed it be adequate. Vienna is at present only poorly supplied with water from the Danube, which may, in some respects, account for the high rate of mortality which obtains in the city.

The cost of these new works is estimated to be about 16,000,000 fl., or somewhat over £1,300,000—a good round sum in the present state of Vienna finances. However, when the crystal flood, which a century ago was held to be a most wholesome and invaluable draught, shall flow to the metropolis to refresh its hundreds of thousands, then will they remember him that gave them the blessing of pure water from the Emperor's spring. The works are to be completed by the year 1870.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA.

THE funeral service for King Louis I. of Bavaria was celebrated at Nice on the 6th inst., after the body had lain in state for some days in the chapel of the Villa Lions, where his Majesty died. Before its removal prayers were chanted to the light of funeral candles, and in presence of the relatives of the deceased deputed for the occasion, and other parties. When the remains were conveyed from Nice to Munich, the foreign Consuls and all the civil and military functionaries of the town, convoked by General Reille, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, were present at the ceremony, which was performed with great solemnity. The crowd was immense; but the most complete order prevailed. Prince Adalbert, son of the deceased, acted as chief mourner. The funeral-car, drawn by eight horses, was accompanied by twelve halberdiers of the King's guard. The corners of the pall were borne by the late King's Aide-de-Camp and three of his Majesty's chamberlains. Behind Prince Adalbert came General Count Reille and the Duke d'Elchingen, representing the Emperor Napoleon, and were followed by the Duke of Parma, the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg, the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the members of the Royal commission from Bavaria, General d'Exea, commander of the military division, and all the authorities. The road along which the cortege passed was lined by a battalion of the 28th Regiment. After the religious service in the cathedral, the procession set out in the same order for the railway station, and at five in the evening the body left for Munich in a special train, accompanied by all the dignitaries of the Court of Bavaria. At Munich funeral ceremonies also took place on a magnificent scale. Service was performed in the church of St. Boniface, at which the members of the Royal family, the high dignitaries of the Court, and other persons of note were present. His Majesty King Louis II. has transmitted a sum of 5000 fl. for the poor of Nice. The late King Louis is said to have left a fortune of twenty million florins, or £1,720,000 sterling.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MR. GYE announces that the Royal Italian Opera will open on Tuesday, March 31; while Mr. Mapleson fixes Saturday, March 28, as the first night of his Drury-Lane campaign. Mr. Gye's programme was published last Saturday; and we can already say that the "manager of Her Majesty's Opera" need not fear that charge of incompleteness which, according to the hypercritical authors of the united opera-house scheme, might be brought equally against his company and against that of Mr. Gye. Every singer of eminence who appeared last summer at her Majesty's Theatre has been re-engaged. To these may be added Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg, the admirable prima donna from New York, whose acquaintance we made during the last series of autumn performances; Signor Fraschini, the celebrated tenor, whose acquaintance veteran habitués of the opera made some twenty years ago, in the days of Mr. Lumley; and Signor Conti, whose acquaintance we have yet to make. The principal sopranos, then, will be Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Christine Nilsson, and Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg; the principal tenors, Signor Mongini, Mr. Hobler, Signor Bettini, and Signor Fraschini; the principal mezzo-sopranos and contraltos, Mlle. Trebelli Bettini and Mlle. Demerici-Lablache; the principal baritones and basses, Mr. Santley, Signor Gasier, Signor Foh, and Herr Rokitsansky. Perhaps, among the principal sopranos we ought to have mentioned Mlle. Sinico, who can scarcely be ranked as a singer of the second class. Nor must Mr. Lyall be forgotten among the tenors.

The most important event in the musical world since the production of Mendelssohn's splendid "Reformation Symphony" has been the first performance of two other MS. compositions by the great master, in the shape of a grand sonata for pianoforte alone and a grand sextet for pianoforte, violin, two violas, violoncello, and contrabass. This occurred on Monday night at St. James's Hall, at one of those admirable Monday Popular Concerts, the influence of which upon public taste cannot possibly be over-estimated. The occasion was the benefit of Mlle. Arabella Goddard, an annual event invariably signalled by some incident or incidents of more than common interest. Last year it was the colossal and almost impossible sonata in B flat, op. 106, of Beethoven, which, it may be safely said, was never performed before a vast mixed assembly till then. Now, it was the introduction of two important works from the *reliquie* of a master, every single bar of whose music ought to be, and is, indeed, precious to English ears. It was Mlle. Arabella Goddard who first initiated the musical public into the manifold beauties of an unknown book of "Lieder ohne Worte;" and on Monday night she followed this up by making them acquainted with a solo sonata and a concerted piece from the same pen. The sonata in B flat is a newly-discovered treasure, destined not merely to enrich the repertory of pianists but the musical art itself; and we entirely agree in what the writer of the analytical programme says in summing up his brief account of it:—"If the sonata in B flat, written at the age of eighteen, can add nothing to the fame of the composer—and, indeed, it would be difficult for an early work to add to the fame of one who gave 'St. Paul,' the 'Lobgesang,' 'Elijah,' and so many other masterpieces to the world—it assuredly will not detract from it. Moreover, it is highly interesting as a step in the development of his genius and the progress of his art-talent, besides containing passages

that could only have come from the Mendelssohn whom all musicians reverence and love." We have often had occasion to speak in the very highest terms of Mlle. Goddard's playing, and the conscientious labour she expends in familiarising herself thoroughly with every new piece she undertakes is as much to be admired as that unrivalled fluency which makes everything sound easy under her fingers. But Mlle. Goddard is not satisfied with even the most faultless mechanical accuracy. Natural aptitude and excellent early training have made that with her an affair of only secondary importance, so readily does she acquire it in each new task she essays; what she chiefly aims at, and what imparts an indefinable charm to her performances, is to identify herself wholly with the spirit of the composer whose music she is playing, and in this she succeeds to admiration. Never was it more emphatically shown than on Monday night. Both the sonata and the sextet were executed so perfectly that Mendelssohn himself, had he been there to hear them, would have been more than satisfied. To cite a single example, we may specialise the scherzo of the sonata, one of the most difficult movements ever written for the piano-forte, as among the most extraordinary exhibitions of unerring mechanism, accompanied by all those nice subtleties of accent and expression that lend an extra charm to such exceptional feats, to which we have ever listened from any executant upon any instrument.

Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" will be performed for the first time in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, the 25th, by the National Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. Mr. Santley will take the part of the Druid priest. The band and chorus will number 700. The "Walpurgis" is little known in England; it is, nevertheless, one of the gifted composer's greatest works. Handel's "Acis and Galatea" will form the second part of the concert, Mr. Santley singing "O ruddier than the cherry!"

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

GREENWICH Hospital has contrived to earn, in the course of the last five years, an unenviable notoriety. Famous as it was, in days gone by, and pleasant as are the associations which have surrounded it, its administration by the Government has given its fame an unlooked-for turn, and has caused its name to be linked, in the present day, with extravagance, if not fraud. Notwithstanding its ill-earned fame, and notwithstanding the constant attempts to find out what the income of this institution really amounts to, the public has up to the present time been kept in ignorance, or has had to content itself with vague and unsatisfactory estimates, which might or might not be correct. So long ago, however, as May 7, 1867, Mr. Seely called for a return both of the sources of income and also of the number and class of the inmates of this establishment. After a lapse, therefore, of more than ten months, this important document has at length been produced. At once, then, we are told that the income of Greenwich Hospital is £155,532 18s. 9d. Of this sum £41,630 is the net receipt from the estates belonging to the hospital in the north of England; £81,917 is derived annually from the funds, and £20,000 is the annual grant from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of the merchant seamen's stipends, which were discontinued in 1834, after having been paid for 139 years. The balance is made up of small receipts, which need not be enumerated. But the result is that the actual receipts in the year 1866-7 amounted to no less a sum than £155,000. How, then, is this money spent? Fortunately, the estimate of expenditure for the forthcoming year, 1868-9, has just been published, and we are therefore in a position to say what the latest ideas of the Admiralty are and what result the discussion of the administration of the funds of this establishment by various committees and commissions for several years past has obtained. The total cost of keeping it up and paying for the requirements of its inmates is estimated at £42,079, which is a decrease upon last year of £4764. Now, how many inmates is it proposed to expend this sum upon? This the estimate does not, apparently, show at all. Reverting, therefore, to Mr. Seely's return, we find the number borne in 1866-7 was 364. Knowing that the number of pensioners has been more likely to diminish than increase, in consequence of the superior advantages now offered to out-pensioners, we may fairly estimate the number for the ensuing year at 350. This will give an average cost of £120 per man for all the pensioners in Greenwich Hospital. But, as the estimated expenditure of £42,079 includes the cost of clerical labour at the Admiralty and of the office of controller of the northern estates, we may deduct the amount for their services. Superannuation allowance may also be taken off and money allowances. Reducing the estimate, therefore, by these sums, we find the cost per man will be as nearly as possible £100. It may be forgotten now what caused the alteration in the administration of the funds of Greenwich Hospital and compelled the Admiralty to take its management into its own hands. It was because, under the old system, each pensioner was found to cost about £60. Under the new system the cost, at the lowest computation, is £100. At present, therefore, the change does not seem for the better. Assuming even that it requires as much money to keep up a large building capable of holding nearly 3000 men as it does when the number of inmates is only 350, and charging only a proportion of the cost for maintaining this hospital for the reduced number of men, it will be found that the average cost will then be about £80. Here, then, we have a building of a most substantial character, and constructed in a truly Royal manner, which can accommodate 3000 men, with only 350 inmates; and we have a charity whose annual revenue is £155,000 devoted to maintaining this ridiculous number of pensioners at the most extravagant and unheard-of rate. As to the manner in which the rest of the money is spent, pensions to out-pensioners cost £63,000, and the Greenwich school costs £22,000. These are legitimate and recognised expenses, and are not open, so far as can be seen, to any specially adverse criticism. But it does seem monstrous that the splendid revenues and splendid buildings of Greenwich Hospital should not be further applied to some better purpose than the maintenance of 350 old pensioners at the fancy rate of £120 each.

REGULATION OF RAILWAYS.—The Board of Trade bill for the regulation of railways proposes to enact that, after this year, every railway company, in every passenger train travelling more than fifteen miles without stopping, must provide such efficient means of communication between the passengers and the company's servants in charge of the train as the Board of Trade may approve; the penalty for default not to exceed £10 in each case. In regard to compensation for accidents, the bill proposes to provide that, in cases where the company and the claimant desire it, the Board of Trade may appoint an arbitrator to determine what compensation, if any, shall be paid; and that, in compensation cases, the judge or any arbitrator may order an examination of the claimant by a medical practitioner not being a witness on either side. Several clauses are devoted to the subject of railway accounts. The half-yearly accounts of the companies are to be made out on a uniform plan, according to a form to be given in a schedule to this bill, and are to be signed by the chairman and secretary; and, if these statements of the accounts are false in any particular, the auditor or officer of the company who signed the same is to be liable to fine or imprisonment, unless he satisfies the Court he was ignorant of such falseness. The Board of Trade on the application of a certain considerable proportion of the shareholders or debenture-holders, supported by such evidence as the board may require, and security for payment of the costs being given if required by the board, is to have power to examine by an inspector into the affairs of the company and the condition of the undertaking, and report thereon; the report to be delivered on application to shareholders and debenture-holders. The inspector will have power to examine upon oath, and compel answers. Inspectors, also, for such an examination, may be appointed by the company at an extraordinary meeting, and will have the same powers as the Board of Trade inspectors. The Board of Trade may, upon application, in pursuance of a resolution at a general meeting, appoint (at the company's expense) an auditor, in addition to the company's auditors. Auditors need not be shareholders. The "Wharfedale meeting" principle is to be applied when there is a bill for additional powers, or an application to the Board of Trade for a certificate conferring additional powers; but the forms of proxy sent out by the directors are not to be sent stamped, nor is "any intimation to be sent as to any person to whom the proxy may be given or addressed," a rebound from one extreme to another. There are some other clauses relating to the mode of limiting a company's liability during sea transit, repealing the old Act requiring a declaration of the value of silk sent by common carriers, and prescribing that goods sent in large aggregate quantities by a dealer to the real consignee are not to be liable to the small-parcels toll by reason of their being divided into separate packages, as bags of sugar, bags of coffee, sacks of meal, and the like.

STATISTICS OF COAL.

AN interesting bluebook has just been issued containing reports from her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation respecting the production of coal in different countries. According to these reports the production of coal in Belgium in 1866 from 286 mines was 12,774,662 tons; the quantity exported in the year was 3,938,768 tons, nearly all of which was sent to France. With reference to the exhaustion of the coal-mines, a subject to which public attention has been directed in Belgium, it appears that in Hainault alone, of a coal-producing surface of 54,173 hectares, only 23,423 hectares had been explored in 1860. It is estimated that there were about 4,700,000,000 tons yet to be worked at an easily workable depth; and the exhaustion of the Hainault coal-fields, above a depth of 1000 metres, would not take place before the expiration of a century and a half. In Brazil large coal-fields have been discovered in the province of St. Catherine. In China coal has been discovered at Ponghou, the chief island of the Pescadores. It is reported that no coal useful for steam purposes had yet been found; a judicious miner, however, could alone settle the question as to the extent of these mines and the quality of the coal. At Iwanai, in the Island of Jeddo, in Japan, coal-mines had been discovered. An experiment was made with some of the coal picked out from the surface of the seams in the galley fire of her Majesty's ship *Salamis*; 79 lb. of coal yielded 17.27 per cent of ash, 15 per cent of clinker, an average volume of smoke, and a strong durable flame. Another coal-field was found at Jeddo, in the immediate vicinity of the port of Hio-go. The natives had been working it for the last ten years, but not continuously. Prussia, as is well known, is rich in mineral fuel, especially in very good coals. The quantity of coal to be obtained by the working of the coal-pit of the river Saar would suffice for the supply of 3000 years, at the rate of 2,500,000 metrical tons per annum. The coal-pits of the river Ruhr extend over ten miles in length on the Lower Rhine, a Prussian mile being equal to 24,000 Prussian feet, nearly 4½ English miles. There were sixty-five strata of coal more than 20 in. deep, the united thickness of which gives a pure coal 210 ft. It has been estimated that the produce of these pits will last more than 50,000 years, at the rate of 1,000,000 metrical tonnes per annum. In 1865 there were 409 pits at work in Prussia, producing 371,842,299 centners of coal, value £1,954,986. They gave employment to 89,192 persons. Of the 409 pits in work, 393 were in the possession of companies and private persons, and sixteen belonged to the State. Of the coal sold, 28 per cent went to the interior, 22 per cent to the States of the Zollverein, 45 per cent to France, and 5 per cent to Switzerland. Hanover possessed thirty-three coal-pits. The more considerable fields of brown coal were in the provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg. In 1865 there were 511 of these pits at work, producing £710,437.

An appendix to the consular reports shows that in Tasmania workings have been successfully opened at the north end of the Douglas river coal-field. Coal of good quality for steam purposes has been discovered on the east coast of South Brani Island, at Adventure Bay; and a bituminous coal of fair quality has been discovered near Hamilton. Coal deposits are reported in Trinidad; the finest quality was found at Point Noir; it burnt rapidly, with much flame and little smoke. A report by Mr. Odham, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, shows that the British territories cannot be considered as either largely or widely supplied with coal. Extensive fields existed, but they were not distributed generally over the districts of the Indian empire. Up to the present time little more than surface workings had been carried on. Specimens of coal from seventy-four localities showed that the average composition per cent was—fixed carbon, 82.2; volatile matter, 31.9; and ash, 15.5; against an average composition of five English specimens of fixed carbon, 88.1; volatile matter, 29.2; and ash, 2.7. He states that the very best coal of the Indian fields only touches the average of English coals, and that Indian coals are not capable of more than two turds, in most cases not more than one half, the duty of English coals. These results of the quality of Indian coals would show the groundless nature of the hopes which have been expressed that the coal-fields of India, Borneo, Australia, and New Zealand would not only contribute large supplies but would also serve to coal the ocean steamers trading between Europe and those far-distant regions. As far as Indian coal was concerned, Mr. Odham feared it would never supplant the better fuel now obtainable elsewhere for ocean voyages.

THE TADMORDEN MURDER.—Wetherill, the Tadmorden murderer, has been tried, at the Manchester Assizes, for the wilful murder of Jane Smith. The circumstances did not leave the shadow of a doubt as to his guilt, and rendered the defence of insanity set up by his counsel simply ridiculous. He was at once sentenced to death and removed from the dock, without having exhibited the slightest emotion during the trial. The Rev. Mr. Pious has succumbed to the injuries he received, having died the day before Wetherill's trial. He was buried on Tuesday, along with his baby, which has also died since the outrage. Mrs. Pious is reported to be in a fair way of recovery.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—Mr. Disraeli has proposed a change in the Election Petitions Bill which will probably effect the passage of the measure. In deference to the representations of the Lord Chief Justice, he abandoned the scheme of imposing on the fifteen Judges the duty of trying the validity of elections to Parliament, and he has now abandoned, in deference, it may be said, to his own judgment, the scheme for employing in the task barristers of ten years' standing. The new proposition is that the fifteen Judges shall select from their own ranks two Judges whose primary duty shall be to try election petitions, and whose secondary or supplemental duty it will be to serve on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and in the Exchequer Chamber. Although the point was not very clearly put by the Prime Minister, yet it is obvious that two new Judges will be appointed in the places of those so selected. Such a scheme obviates all objections but one. It supplies a tribunal of a satisfactory character, it offers no hindrance to the progress of judicial business, and it is not calculated to prejudice or degrade the judicial office. The sole objection is the fear that two Judges cannot possibly get through the work which must arise at any general election with anything like reasonable speed, and consequently that members whose returns are invalid will sit for a prolonged period in the House with charges hanging over their heads. We fear that this objection is well founded; and it is also of a nature not easily cured, because there are obvious reasons why Parliament would not consent to the creation of more than two or three offices of the character contemplated in the bill. It has been suggested by a contemporary that a Judge should sit as president of a court of inquiry with a certain number, of course an even number, of members of the House of Commons as assessors or jurors. Such an arrangement would have the advantage of relieving the Judge from any kind of odium, while ensuring a fair trial and decision. The disadvantage would be that in such case the inquiry must take place in London; and, as the House of Commons has set its heart on local investigation, this objection would seem to be fatal.—*Law Journal*.

THE HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—This is an attractive title to an institution which was founded four years ago for the benefit of boys who are too poor for the orphan asylums, and too young for the admission of children from all parts of the kingdom, provided they can run alone; but none are admitted over ten years of age, though they are retained till they are thirteen. The boys are fed, clothed, educated, and trained to industrial work. The "Home," as it is significantly designated, was commenced at Tottenham in 1864, but afterwards removed to Horton Kirby, Kent; and, instead of having one immense building, the committee of the institution determined to erect a number of separate and detached cottages, so that the boys might be divided into families. There are five such houses built, and each family consists of thirty boys, under the care of a man and his wife, as the father and mother of the family. The boys are employed in tailoring, printing, and other occupations. There are 150 boys in all; but two other houses are about to be built, as the gift of two ladies, and accommodation will therefore be extended to a greater number of children. The fourth anniversary of this excellent charity was celebrated on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.—Mr. Robert Hanbury, the president of the institution, occupying the chair. There was a very large attendance of gentlemen and ladies who have from its commencement taken a great interest in the promotion of the institution, and whose zeal on its behalf has increased in proportion to the success with which the efforts of its originators have been attended. After the usual toasts had been proposed the chairman called on the company to drink success to "The Home for Little Boys," and gave a very flattering account of the progress which had been made by the charity since its recent formation. He stated that the present number of boys was 152. All the homes were full, and many cases were waiting for admission. The cost of the buildings, land, &c., had been £12,900. The amount contributed towards that cost was £9900, and the income of last year (exclusive of building fund) was £3314; the amount of the annual subscriptions being £812. The secretary announced that the subscriptions in the course of the evening amounted to upwards of £2000.

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years' System of Hire to Purchase to all parts of the United Kingdom, carriage-free.—101 and 103, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best
Articles at DEANE'S IRONMONGERY and FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE. Established in 1779. New Illustrated Catalogue of
Cutlery, Electro-plate, Lamps, Baths, Stoves, Ranges, Fenders,
Firebricks, Iron Bedsteads, Copper and Tin Goods, &c., gratis and
post-free.
Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN
EXHIBITION, 1883.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the
Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and
very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses
in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or
wholesale, at 5, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the
red seal, pink label, and branded cork. "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition,
in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD,
and CO., at their New London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.

HORNIMAN'S TEA is EIGHTPENCE
CHEAPER. Agents: Confectioners in London; Chemists,
&c., in every town. As protection against imitations, genuine
packets are signed,
Horniman & Co.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.

EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable
character of this preparation has rendered it a general
favorite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and
grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied,
this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by
thousands who never before used cocoa. It is made simply by mixing
boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in 4-lb., 4-lb.,
and 1-lb. packets. This cocoa was originally introduced by James
Epps and Co., the homoeopathic chemists first established in this
country, with the view of providing for those under treatment an
attractive and perfectly reliable preparation. The increased con-
sumption, consequent on its adoption by the general public, has in no
degree been allowed to interfere with that elaborateness to which
it may be said to have owed its first success.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Sole Proprietors,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.
The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of
Linnæus. The Maravilla estate is the most favoured portion of
South America.

Taylor Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of its un-
rivalled produce, have, by the skilful application of their soluble
principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably
the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the
preferences of Homoeopaths and Cocoa-drinkers generally, but many
who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have
after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant be-
verage for breakfast, luncheon, &c. This Cocoa, while possessing
all the essential properties, far surpasses all other Homoeopathic
Cocoas in fine grateful aroma, exquisitely delicious flavour,
smoothness upon the palate, and perfect solubility. It is easily
served up for table, for which see directions on each 4-lb. and 1-lb.
packet.

CAUTION.—See that each packet is labelled "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa."

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
An Oriental Botanical Preparation.
This Royalty patronized and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a
Healthy Purifying of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin.
Soothing, Cooling, and Purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous
Eruptions and Discolorations. Prices: 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per Bottle.
Sold at 70, Hatfield-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask
for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and beware of spurious and
pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

FRAGRANT SOAP.—The celebrated
UNITED SERVICE TABLET is famed for its delightful
fragrance and beneficial effect on the skin. Manufactured by
J. O. and J. FIELD, Patentees, the Self-heating Candles.
Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.
Use no other. See name on each tablet.

BALLS and PARTIES.—RIMMEL'S ROSE-
WATER CRACKERS, 2s. per doz. COSTUME CRACKERS,
each containing a piece of attire (a most amusing device), 4s. per
doz. Rimmel, 96 Strand; 125, Regent-street; and 24, Cornhill.

ALPACA HEADS of FAMILIES
A POMATUM, will find this one of the nicest and most
economical Pomades ever introduced.
POMADE and LUMIN.
Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street, London.

D R. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
Invariably pure, palatable, and easily taken.
Prescribed as the safest, speediest, and most effective remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, AND
DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN.
Universally recognized by the highest Medical Authorities to be
UNPARALLELED SUPERIOR TO EVERY OTHER KIND.

Dr. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law
Board, in his work "On Consumption," writes:—"We think it a
great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is
universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied
by Dr. De Jongh."
Dr. LANKFESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central London, ob-
serves:—"I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. De Jongh's
guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness
and medicinal efficacy."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only
in capsules IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts,
8s.; labelled with his stamp and signature. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists,
SOLE CONSIGNERS,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PARALYSIS.—PARALYSED CHILDREN.

Rheumatism, Pains, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Muscular Power,
Indigestion, Asthma, Debility, &c.—Mr. HALSE, the Medical
Galvanist, of Warwick Lodge, 40, Addison-road, Kensington, in-
vites invalids to send him two stamps for his pamphlet. It con-
tains, amongst others, the particulars of his great cures of
paralysis in the cases of Dr. Bennett Gilbert, of London, and
Mr. Lane, of Leicester, cures so astounding as to have astonished
the whole medical profession as well as the public, all the usual
remedies and various galvanic machines having been tried in
vain. Halse's electric apparatus cured both.

NOVELTIES UNLIMITED, SUITABLE FOR
EARLY SPRING DRESSES.

An unusually large Assortment of Styles in every
Variety of Fabric,
adapted for the present and approaching Season, 10s. 6d. to
15s. 9d. the Dress.
Also, several Special Novelties, very elegant, 7s. 1s. to 24 guineas.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.

BEST FRENCH PERCALES AT THE
PRICE OF ENGLISH PRINTS.

A limited number of pieces (under 500), all in
Choice and Elegant Patterns, 8d. per yard.
These goods cannot be replaced under 14d.
Patterns post-free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.

WHITE MUSLINS and GRENADINES

for Confirmation, Weddings, &c., &c.
Striped, Figured, and Plain, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. Full Dress.
Also, 500 elegantly-designed and richly-worked Robes,
having the effect of Brussels Lace, 15s. 6d. to 14 guineas each.
Any number of Dresses or Robes same pattern.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIAL NOTICE (SILKS).

PETER ROBINSON having Purchased by
Contract Two Manufacturers' Stocks of RICH MOIRE
ANTIQUES (all new Colours and made expressly for this Season),
will offer them, in Two Lots, at prices hitherto unknown for such
rich qualities.
Price, Lot 1... 9s. 11d. per yard } Measure, 34 in. wide.
" " Lot 2... 11s. 9d. per yard }
Patterns free.
Peter Robinson, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.

SPRING NOTICE, 1888.

PETER ROBINSON invites the special
attention of Ladies to his New Stock of RICH PLAIN and
FANCY SILKS, selected from the Stocks of the most eminent
English, French, Swiss, and German Manufacturers.
Prices from 34 guineas to 12 guineas the Full Robe.
Also, 3000 Pieces of Small-stripes and Chêne Silks, designed for
Young Ladies, of which any length will be cut.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Now Exhibiting, on

the North Side, Centre Transept, the Stock of MOIRE
ANTIQUES, as shown at the Paris Exhibition (Medal awarded).
Duplicate Dresses, as numbered, can be obtained of PETER
ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON'S ONE-GUINEA

WATERPROOF MANTLES, with and without Sleeves.
Illustrations, with Prices,
sent free on application.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

FIRST DELIVERY of LACE SHAWLS,

MANTLES, and JACKETS for the SEASON 1888.
Spanish Lace Shawls, from 15s.
French Lace Shawls, from 21s.
Yak Lace Shawls, from 25s. 6d.
White Lace Shawls, from 13s. 9d.
Mantles and Jackets at equally moderate prices.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING,

made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be ob-
tained at the most reasonable prices
at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of
England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order,
or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to
all parts of the world.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe.
PETER ROBINSON'S.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the
Fabric.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,

by Tappeler, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers.
PETER ROBINSON would invite the special attention of
purchasers to the superior make and qualities of his
BLACK SILKS,
and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now
supplies Black Silks from 4s. to 70s. the Full Dress,
and superior and most enduring qualities from 34 to 10 guineas.
Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.

SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields
Moire Antiques in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at
44 guineas the Full Dress.
Compton House, Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

LADIES and the PUBLIC

are invited to inspect
SPENCE'S New, Useful and Cheap
Striped Silks, from £1 15s. 6d.
the Dress.
Plain Silks, in the New
Colours, from £2 2s. the Dress.
Black Figured ditto, from
£1 15s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Satins, from £2 2s. the
Dress.
Patterns post-free.

SILKS.

The "New Costumes," in Vel-
veteen, Blue Serge, Water-
proof Tweeds, and Black Silk.
New Styles in Velveteen
Jackets, from 12s. 9d.
Specialties in Waterproofs,
14s. 9d., 16s. 9d., 18s. 9d., and
20s. 9d.
Velvet Jackets, from 42s.,
beautifully trimmed.

MANTLES.

SPENCE'S New, Useful, and Cheap
LUXEMBOURG Cord, New Spring
Colours, 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d.,
and 14s. 9d. Full Dress.
French Popeline (all wool),
12s. 9d. Full Dress, all Colours.
Coloured Cloth, Striped and
Chêne, 12 yds., 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d.,
12s. 9d., and 14s. 9d.

FANCY DRESSES.

SPENCE'S New, Useful, and Cheap
DRESSING, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE, TRIM-
MINGS, FANCY, &c.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Illustrated Catalogue, with Sketch of St. Paul's and its Church-
yard by George Augustus Sala, post-free on application.

EARLY SPRING DRESSES.

We now offer some very cheap New Goods for the season,
at extreme prices.
Several thousand yards fine Mohairs, superior quality, and in
every New Colour, 6d. a yard, cut in any length.
Striped Cambric, full 70 in. wide, 9d. a yard. Same quality last
year was 1s. 4d.
The finest French Bepe, all wool, is 6d. a yard.
The entire Stocks of two Manufacturers of French Printed
Cambrics, 6d. a yard.
Household Linens, Sheetings, Longcloths, Quilts, Counterpanes,
Tablecloths, and all plain Drapery are at the lowest prices,
ever known; and many descriptions of Cotton Goods are half the
price of last year.

HENRY GLAVE, 531 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

CHEAP BLACK and COLOURED SILKS.

Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Terrys, &c. Fancy Coloured or
Black Silks, good quality, commencing at 1s. 11d. a yard. A very
superior Black Gird, wide width, 3s. 11d. 1/2: Velveteens for Dresses
and Jackets, 1s. 11d. 1/2. Patterns post-free.
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VELVETEEN for DRESSES, MANTLES,

and JACKETS, beautifully soft and silky, at 2s. 6d. the
yard; usually sold at 4s. 6d.
HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

LADIES.—The most Elegant Styles and

Durable Fabrics in BOYS' ATTIRE, at a saving of 25 per cent.
at N.W. LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY'S WARE-ROOMS,
45 and 46, Shoreditch.

NO MORE CHINOLINE ACCIDENTS.

THOMSON'S ZEPHYRINA, or WINGED
JUPON, a New Safety Chinoline. Registered Jan. 16,
1888. An entirely new form, which no written or pictorial de-
scription can possibly convey. Complete freedom of motion. No
possibility of the feet becoming entangled. Made in two shapes—
one the most perfect train ever effected in chinoline, the other a
round shape specially adapted for walking costume dresses. Can
be had in both shapes, half-lined if preferred.—W. S. Thomson
and Co., Manufacturers of the "Glove Fitting" Corset.

MRS. C. COLLEY solicits Ladies'

attention to her large assortment of Chinoline, French
Curls, Coiffures, Plaits, Wigs, Fronts, and every description of
Ornamental Hair, all of the newest style and first quality.
C. Colley, Perfumer, Hairdresser, &c., 2, Bishopsgate-street
Within, E.C.—N.B. Orders by post promptly attended to.

BAKER and CRISP'S, the Cheapest House
in London for Silks, Satins, Fancy Dresses, Muslins,
Cambrics, Gloves, Hosiery, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods,
&c.

198, Regent-street, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP SILKS.

Patterns post-free.
The New Spring Silks, 25s. to 3 guineas.
The New Japanese Silks, 21s. to 2 guineas.
The New Plain Silks, 30s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
The New French Satins, 39s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
The New Corded Silks, 45s. to 3 guineas.
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BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP BLACK

SILKS. Patterns free.
The New Black Glacé and Gros Grains, 21s. to 3 guineas.
The New Black Figured Silks, 35s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
The New Black Corded Silks, 35s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
The New Black Satins, 39s. 6d. to 3 guineas.
Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP MUSLINS.

Patterns post-free.
The New Organdi Muslins, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Dress.
The New Jaconet Muslins, 7s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. Dress.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP CAMBRICS.

Patterns post-free.
The New Printed Cambrics, 2s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. Dress.
The New French Percales, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. Dress.
The New Brillantes, 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Dress.
The New Piques, 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. Dress.
The New Gingham, 1s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. Dress.
198, Regent-street.

THE NOTED ALPINE KID, the old make,

1s. 6d. pair.
The noted Danish Kid, 2s.; or 1 guinea the dozen.
Samples for 2 extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.
N.B.—1000 dozen, with two buttons, at 2s. 6d.; usual price, 3s. 9d.

ONE GUINEA Full Dress, in Black and

White Checks. Half price. Patterns free.
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MOURNING BARÈGES,

Balzarines,
Mohairs,
Muslins,
Grenadines;
also
Half-Mourning Fabrics,
6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. Dress.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP FANCY

DRESSES. Patterns post-free.
The New Fancy Mohairs... 2s. 9d. to 3 guineas.
The New Boubais Epps... 12s. 6d. Dress.
The New Chené Cloths... 21s. 6d. Dress.
The New Arabian Glacés... 15s. 6d. Dress.
The New Roman Cloths... 21s. 6d. Dress.
The New Silk Grenadines... 23s. 6d. Dress.
The New Abyssinian Fabric... 2 guineas.
The New Ready-made Costume... 3 guineas.
The New Morning Cambric Costume... 7s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.
Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

A BANKRUPT STOCK.—Unusual

Opportunity. CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, St. Paul's,
will SELL, on MONDAY NEXT, 25,000 yards of pure ALPACAS,
in various Colours, at 8d. per yard: worth one shilling and sixpence.
These goods are of fine quality, and nearly a yard wide.
Patterns post-free.
Chas. Amott and Company, 61 and 62, St. Paul's.

LADIES' VELVETEEN SUITS.

Velveteen Suits, Skirts 60 in. long, 2 guineas.
Velveteen Short Costume, with petticoats complete, 2 guineas.
Atlantic Serge Suits, 14 guineas. Patterns free.
HORSLEY and CO., 71, Oxford-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

By order of the Executors,
AN ABSOLUTE SALE of the late
MR. JOHN HARVEY'S
valuable Stock of SILKS, Dresses, Shawls,
Linen, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Slips,
Linen and Muslin Curtains, Lace Shawls,
Gloves, Hosiery, Lace, Ribbons, &c.,
amounting to £25,000,
at a reduction of nearly 50 per cent.
To arrange the Stock and Prices,
the Premises will be CLOSED on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 21 and 22.
The Sale will commence on
MONDAY, MARCH 23, at Ten o'clock.
All goods marked in plain figures,
for Cash.

Z. SIMPSON and CO., 66 (late 48, 49, 50,

and 53), Farringdon-street, are now SELLING a large and
unusually cheap Stock of Silks, in Black and Colours, prices
1s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. per yard.
A large and choice Selection of SPRING DRESSES, considerably
under usual prices; also Drapery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves,
Haberdashery, Trimmings, &c.
Z. Simpson and Company.
66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 53), Farringdon-street, City.

ALPACA DE SOIE.

A Glacé Fabric, combining all the effect of the plain
Foulard, at one fourth the price. This new texture is especially
adapted for spring Dresses, and the wear may be fully relied upon.
To be obtained of the manufacturer's agent, at the moderate price
of 12s. 9d. the Full Dress.

GEORGE BURGESS,

English and Foreign Dress Warehouse,
137, Oxford-street, W.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—Lease of

Upholstery and Carpet Ware-house being sold, a genuine bond
side SALE is going on of FURNISHING CABINET FURNITURE,
at an abatement of 20 per cent. Intending buyers will do well to
inspect the Stock.—G. DIACK, 212 and 213, Oxford-street, W.

GENUINE SALE of CARPET and

CURTAIN STOCK.—Lease disposed of.—The excellent
Stock of Carpets and Curtain Materials is offered at an Abatement
unprecedented. Curtains consist of Lyons and English Silks,
plain and figured; Terrys, Silk Reps, Wool Dittos, Lanplades,
Tournays, Cretonne French and English Chintzes, with a rare
variety of Portières, &c. The Sale will continue for One Month,
and Samples forwarded.—212 and 213, Oxford-street, W.

BABY LINEN.

In 3, 5, 10, and 20 guinea Boxes. Basinettes, 21s.; Rackets,
10s. 6d.; Christening Robes, 21s., 31s. 6d., 42s. Improved Nursing
Corsets, 10s. 6d.
Lists of Mrs. YOUNG, Outfitter,
128, Oxford-street, London, W.

THE SINGER NEW

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES
are World-renowned
FOR DOMESTIC USE.
DRESSMAKING, SHIRT and COLLAR WORK, &c.
117, CHESAIRE, LONDON.

SHILLING PACKET of FANCY INITIAL

NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, consisting of Three
Dozen Sheets of Paper of three sizes, and Three Dozen Envelopes
of three sizes to match the paper, all stamped with revers-
cypher in colour. Any initial letter may be had, sent free
by post for thirteen stamps.
PARKINS and GOTT, 24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

A USEFUL PRESENT for 2s. (or free

by post for 2s. stamps), fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Pen-
case and Pens, Writing-case, blotting-book, &c. The price of
20 guineas, and silver medal was given by the Society of Arts for its
Utility, Durability, and Cheapness. 400,000 have been sold. Can
be had at PARKINS and GOTT, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,
for
Children's Diet.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,
for all the uses
to which the best Arrowroot
is applicable.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,
boiled with Milk,
for Breakfast.

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BROWN and POLSON'S

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to thicken
Sauces.

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to thicken
Roast-
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for
Custards.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,
for
Blancmange.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,
for
Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,
One Table-spoonful
to 1 lb. of flour
makes
Light Pastry.

BROWN and POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR,
Packets,
2d.

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